

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2017

_____, 2016.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R.]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee has jurisdiction over a diverse group of agencies responsible for regulating the financial and telecommunications industries; collecting taxes and providing taxpayer assistance; supporting the operations of the White House, the Federal Judiciary, and the District of Columbia; managing Federal buildings; and overseeing the Federal workforce. The activities of these agencies impact nearly every American and are integral to the operations of our government.

However, with the gross Federal debt growing in excess of \$19 trillion, the Subcommittee is committed to reducing the cost and size of government. The bill provides a total of \$21,704,000,000 in discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2017 which is \$1,500,000,000, or 6.5 percent, below the fiscal year 2016 discretionary allocation. The bill is \$2,692,335,000, or 11 percent, below the Administration’s request.

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY
(\$ in millions)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Recommendation
Discretionary	23,235	24,427	21,735
Mandatory	21,512	21,937	21,937

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) revels in paying out over \$400 billion in refunds annually, but the respect and affection of the American people is not for sale. The IRS betrayed the trust of Americans when it became known that the IRS inappropriately singled out certain tax-exempt groups for extra scrutiny based on their political beliefs. The magnitude of this betrayal cannot be

overstated, but it is just one incident—albeit a mammoth one—of the seemingly never-ending torrent of IRS mismanagement.

To address the inappropriate scrutiny, the bill includes language to:

- Prohibit funds for finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization;
- Prohibit funds for targeting groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs;
- Prohibit funds for targeting citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights;
- Prohibit the White House from ordering the IRS to determine the tax-exempt status of an organization;
- Require compliance with the Federal Records Act, which prohibits the destruction of official records;
- Require IRS employees to be trained in the impartial application of tax law; and
- Provide the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) with \$170 million to enhance its audit and investigative oversight of the IRS.

The Committee is troubled by the IRS’s willingness to neglect taxpayers in need of assistance and by a recent revelation of cybersecurity weaknesses. The IRS blames budget cuts without acknowledging the degree of discretion it has to spend funds relatively unencumbered. The Government Accountability Office, however, has observed, “Although resources are constrained, IRS has flexibility in how it allocates resources to ensure that limited resources are utilized as effectively as possible . . . [magnifying] the importance of strategically managing operations to make tough choices about which services to continue providing and which services to cut.” The Committee strongly advises the IRS to make improving the quality and security of customer service a high priority and includes an additional \$290,000,000 for this purpose.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the IRS’ role in implementation of the Affordable Care Act and, in particular, the individual mandate. At a time when the IRS has demonstrated little ability to either self-police or self-correct, the IRS has even more authority over Americans’ health coverage. The Committee finds this expansion of IRS authority to be unacceptable and, therefore, prohibits funding to implement the individual mandate and prohibits transfers from the Department of Health and Human Services to fund the IRS’ implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

SMALL BUSINESS AND JOB CREATION

The bill makes programs that support small businesses and assist in private sector job creation a priority by providing \$157,064,000 for the Small Business Administration’s business loan program to support \$28,500,000,000 in 7(a) lending and \$7,500,000,000 in 504 lending. The bill also provides \$125,000,000 for Small Business Development Centers, \$19,000,000 for Women’s Business Centers, \$31,000,000 for Microloan Technical Assistance, and \$250,000,000 for the Treasury’s Community Development Financial Institutions Fund program. In support of small breweries and distilleries, the bill provides \$111,439,000 for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, including additional funds for label

and formula processing and enforcement activities. The bill also requires certain regulatory agencies to report to the Committee on their efforts to eliminate duplicative, outdated and burdensome regulations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COUNTERTERRORISM

The bill provides \$6,955,503,000 in discretionary funds for the operations of the Federal Judiciary to fulfill their statutory requirements to process criminal, civil, bankruptcy and appellate cases; to supervise defendants and offenders living in our communities; and provide defendant representation to those that cannot afford it.

The bill continues to make combating illegal drugs a priority by providing \$253,000,000 for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, which is \$56,590,000 above the Administration's request, and \$97,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities program, which is \$8,470,000 above the Administration's request.

For the District of Columbia, the bill provides \$274,541,000 for the operations of the District of Columbia Courts and \$246,386,000 for the supervision of offenders and defendants, which are \$140,000 and \$1,622,000, respectively, less than the request.

For Treasury's financial intelligence activities, the bill provides \$120,000,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to enhance their capabilities to combat drug lords, terrorists, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, rogue nations and other threats. This is \$3,000,000 above the enacted level and the Administration's request. In addition, the bill provides \$116,000,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to support the financial intelligence requirements of law enforcement and intelligence agencies.

PROGRAM REDUCTIONS AND TERMINATIONS

In order to pay for the small business and law enforcement priorities described above while reducing overall spending, the Committee has reduced the operating expenses for many agencies below the fiscal year 2016 level including: the Bureau of Fiscal Service; the Internal Revenue Service; National Security Council and Homeland Security Council; the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); the Office of National Drug Control Policy—Salaries and Expenses; OMB—Information and Technology Oversight and Reform; the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; Fees for Jurors; Federal payments for Resident Tuition Support; the Consumer Product Safety Commission; Election Assistance Commission; the Federal Communications Commission; the General Services Administration; the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board; Securities and Exchange Commission; the Small Business Administration—Disaster Loan Administration; and the Postal Service.

In addition, the bill eliminates funding for several programs including: Department of the Treasury—Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments; Executive Office of the President—Unanticipated Needs; Federal payment for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority; the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation; the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation; and the Public Company and Accounting Oversight Board's scholarship program.

OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In furtherance of the Committee's oversight responsibilities and commitment to accountability, the Committee has included the following language:

- Makes the Office of Financial Research (OFR) and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) subject to the appropriations process starting in fiscal year 2018.
- Requires the CFPB to notify Congress when it requests a transfer of funds from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in fiscal year 2017.
- Changes the leadership structure of the CFPB from a single director to a five-member commission.
- Prohibits the CFPB from outlawing pre-dispute arbitration.
- Prohibits the Financial Stability Oversight Council from designating nonbanks as systemically important financial institutions until it identifies the risks to financial stability presented by the nonbank and allows the nonbank to present a plan to modify its business, structure, or operation to mitigate the identified risk prior to final designation.
- Requires additional reporting on mandatory expenses from OFR, CFPB, the Office of Financial Stability and the Judgment Fund.
- Makes the General Services Administration provide extensive reports on spending and activities.
- Freezes pay for the Vice President and senior Executive Branch political appointees.
- Checks the expansion of Executive Branch authorities by: prohibiting funds for signing statements that abrogate existing law; prohibiting funds for Executive Orders that contravene existing law; requiring budgetary impact statements for new or revoked Executive Orders and Presidential Memorandums; prohibits funding for so-called "czars"; and prohibiting changes in agency spending without the enactment of an appropriations bill.
- Rescinds unobligated balances from the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) mandatory reserve fund, making the SEC live within the appropriation provided.
- Prohibits the SEC from requiring firms to disclose their political contributions.
- Prohibits funds to be used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.
- Requires agencies to conduct investigations in compliance with the Fourth Amendment.
- Prohibits funds to implement Executive Order No. 13690 (entitled "Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input") until certain conditions are met.
- Requires the Office of Management and Budget to report on the costs of Dodd-Frank.
- Prohibits the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from implementing, administering, or enforcing any rule unless the FCC published the text of the rule at least 21 days before a vote on the rule.
- Prohibits the FCC from regulating rates for either broadband or wireless internet providers.

- Prohibits the FCC from implementing the net neutrality order until certain court challenges are decided.
- Prohibits the FCC from going forward with a proposed rule on set-top boxes until a peer-reviewed study is done by an academic institution and the FCC addresses concerns expressed by stakeholders.

The Committee expects agencies to respond to Congressional requests for information in the form and manner requested and in a timely fashion. The process for handling Congressional requests, on occasion, necessitates a negotiation of mutual accommodation, but without resulting in delay or denial.

OPERATING PLAN AND REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

The Committee will continue to evaluate reprogrammings proposed by agencies. Although reprogrammings may not change either the total amount available in an account or the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, they represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justification and supporting documents, which are the basis of this appropriations Act. The Committee expects agencies' reprogramming requests to explain thoroughly the reasons for the reprogramming and to include an assessment of whether the reprogramming will affect budget requirements for the subsequent fiscal year.

Section 608 of this Act requires agencies or entities funded by the Act to notify the Committee and obtain prior approval from the Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities.

Additionally, the Committee expects to be promptly notified of all reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of significantly changing an agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected by the reprogramming. Reprogrammings meeting these criteria must be approved by the Committee regardless of the amount proposed to be reallocated.

Section 608 also requires agencies to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any significant reorganization or restructuring of offices, programs, or activities. This provision applies regardless of whether the reorganization or restructuring involves a reprogramming of funds. Agencies are encouraged to consult with the Committees early in the process so that any questions or concerns the Committees may have can be addressed in a timely manner.

Agencies are directed under section 608 to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enact-

ment. Each operating plan should include: (1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$222,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017*	334,376,000
Recommended in the bill	250,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+27,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	–84,376,000

*Funding for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence was requested within the Departmental Office heading. Funding for the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program and a new Cybersecurity Enhancement Account was requested as a separate heading.

The Departmental Offices' function in the Department of the Treasury is to support the Secretary of the Treasury in his capacity as the chief operating executive of the Department and in his role in determining the tax, economic, and financial management policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the Salaries and Expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing domestic and international economic and tax policy; providing recommendations regarding fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the government; managing the public debt; managing development of financial policy; representing the U.S. on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department overseas operations; directing the administrative operations of the Treasury Department; and providing executive oversight of the bureaus within the Treasury Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses. The recommendation fully funds the Department's contributions to international governmental associations, and administrative expenses for implementing Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourism Opportunities, and Revived Economy of the Gulf Coast Act (RESTORE Act). The Committee provides sufficient funds to support the Department's cyber security initiatives.

Wildlife Trafficking and Ivory Poaching.—The Department is directed to pursue and enforce money laundering and other related laws as related to wildlife trafficking and the illegal ivory trade, particularly in Africa, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate semiannually during fiscal year 2017 on enforcement actions and other steps taken to carry out the Implementation Plan of the National Strategy on Wildlife Trafficking during such fiscal year.

The Committee is encouraged by the variety of programs that apply innovative, science and data-based analytical tools to combat wildlife trade and trafficking and encourages enhanced monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and sharing of interagency findings and best practices to comprehensively target the financial underpinnings of wildlife trafficking. The Committee directs Treasury to work with the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to integrate information and share existing data and analytic capabilities to support a common operating platform that will inform strategies to combat money laundering and illicit trafficking and trade.

Financial Transactions.—The Committee encourages the Department of the Treasury to work with Federal bank regulators, financial institutions, and money service businesses to ensure that legitimate financial transactions move freely and globally. The Committee is frustrated that the Department has failed to report on its efforts to ensure the appropriate flow of legitimate financial transactions and directs the Department to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on this matter not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Puerto Rico.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate describing how the Department has used its authority to provide technical assistance to Puerto Rico in fiscal year 2016 and how it plans to use it in fiscal year 2017.

Data Localization.—Laws that require U.S. financial institutions to build in-country data centers in order to operate in foreign markets are becoming increasingly challenging. These laws compound risks, increase the complexity of regulatory obligations, add security challenges, and raise the cost of operating globally. Since various Federal agencies have been examining the effect of these laws on different sectors of U.S. economy, the Committee assumes the Department of the Treasury is conducting the assessment on the financial sector and expects to be kept apprised on potential risks posed.

Financial Stability Oversight Council and the Office of Financial Research.—The Committee believes the Office of Financial Research (OFR), established under P.L. 111–203, is unnecessarily opaque in its operations. The OFR and Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) set their own budgets and then assess private institutions to pay for their operations, with no Congressional review of their funding. The Committee believes there should be adequate checks on OFR and FSOC actions, procedures, and funding. Therefore, the Committee has included language (sections 128, 129, and 130) which requires quarterly reporting on budget obligations, 90 day notice and comment for OFR reports and rules, and brings OFR under the appropriations process so that this office can be more transparent to the American people and Congress. For fiscal year 2017, the Administration estimates OFR and FSOC spending will total \$105,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively. When conducting research to support regulation of large swaths of the economy, both OFR and FSOC should be more receptive to the concerns, oversight, and counsel from the Legislative Branch.

International Negotiations.—The Committee believes that there should be more transparency surrounding negotiations, agreements, meetings, and consultations conducted by members of FSOC with the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and other international financial and economic organizations. Better coordination among global financial regulators is critical due to the far reaching impact these negotiations have on businesses across the globe. Currently, there is a significant lack of public information about these activities. The U.S. must retain its ability to compete in the global marketplace and, as such, a transparent dialog between international and U.S. regulators that justifies the rationale for risk management systems is critical to making certain U.S. companies are not placed at a competitive disadvantage. The Committee advises FSOC not to pursue failed or untested domestic policies through international agreements.

Basel Standards.—The Committee remains concerned that the U.S. prudential regulators have inappropriately applied several standards developed by the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision (Basel), which are explicitly designed for only the most internationally active, globally systemic, and highly complex banking organizations, to less complex organizations like regional banking organizations, which have only limited foreign exposure and do not pose a threat to the U.S. or global financial system. The Committee encourages Treasury and other prudential regulators to reexamine the impact of certain liquidity and capital standards as they apply to U.S. regional banks and other less complex organizations.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee recognizes the need to protect the financial services sector and its customers from the devastating effects of cyberattacks. While both industry and government have taken significant steps to mitigate this threat, there is more work to be done. The Committee encourages the continued coordination to develop consistent and workable cybersecurity safeguards across the financial services sector. Consistent with this goal, the Committee directs the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance Policy (OCIP) to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the status of this collaboration and ways to improve cybersecurity controls and safeguards.

SIFI Designations.—The Committee is concerned that the FSOC is misusing its authority by designating certain nonbank financial institutions as systemically important financial institutions (SIFI). As such, the Committee believes that the FSOC would benefit from early and close consultation with the primary regulators of nonbank financial companies before determining a SIFI designation.

The Committee strongly encourages the FSOC, in designating SIFIs, to take into account the distinctions between different asset management organizations, as well as the true risk to markets and the U.S. financial system. The FSOC should focus on activity-based designations, not size-based designations. In addition, the Committee expects the FSOC to solicit expert advice from and work closely with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in areas regarding securities regulation and management.

The Committee has included section 626 which allows nonbank financial companies to shed any risk-prone areas of their business, as identified by the FSOC, prior to designation.

The Committee notes the recent court decision related to the FSOC's SIFI designation of a nonbank. In light of this verdict, the Committee advises the FSOC to be prudent when making SIFI designations in the future. The Committee will continue to monitor this as the case works its way through the judicial review process. In addition, the Committee believes the FSOC should review and reevaluate SIFI designations annually and at the request of nonbank financial companies if there is a material change in their operations, activities, or in regulatory market conditions. During this review process, the FSOC should give companies a written analysis outlining specific activities that would be relevant to reevaluation, and the opportunity for the company to respond with relevant materials.

Insurance.—Under P.L. 111–203, the Federal Reserve Board (Board) was given authority to oversee certain nonbank holding companies, including a few bank and savings and loan holding companies with insurance affiliates, as well as certain SIFIs, which currently include three insurance companies. P.L. 111–203 also gave the Federal Insurance Office (FIO), within the Department of the Treasury, the authority to consult with the States on international issues and represent the U.S., as appropriate, in the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS).

The Committee notes that the State-based system of insurance regulation has served our nation well for more than 150 years. Any federal regulation of insurance can take final form only with explicit approval by Congress. It is important to note that other international financial agreements have had deleterious impacts on some of our nation's financial institutions.

The Committee is concerned about the ongoing negotiations held by the IAIS to develop standards on a variety of issues, including capital and a definition of non-traditional, non-insurance products, and believes the U.S. agencies party to those negotiations must appropriately fulfill their duties to advocate for the U.S. insurance market and State-based regulatory regime. The Committee also notes the importance of developing a domestic capital standard, pursuant to P.L. 111–203 and P.L. 113–279, that is based on the existing domestic regulatory structure. The Committee believes it essential that a domestic standard should be set before approval of any international standard that will or could ultimately be applied to U.S. insurers. Finally, the Committee reminds those Federal agencies party to IAIS or Financial Stability Board (FSB) negotiations to not support consolidated group-wide insurance capital standards for domestically-chartered internationally active insurance groups that are inconsistent with current state-based insurance standards, which are designed solely for the protection of the policyholder.

DATA Act.—The Committee is supportive of the Department's efforts to implement the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) and directs the Department to continue to emphasize a data-centric approach to federal financial reporting and to work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to assure fully standardized automated agency data submissions. The

Department is expected to keep the Committee informed on its DATA implementation efforts.

Cross-border Regulatory Cooperation and Harmonization.—The Committee is concerned that both the Dodd-Frank Act and U.S. prudential regulators are creating a fragmented international financial system through an excessive ring-fencing regime of U.S. subsidiaries that does not recognize, and may disincentivize, cross-border regulatory cooperation. U.S. regulators should take into account the extent to which a foreign financial company is subject to home country standards, on a consolidated basis, that are comparable to, or exceed, those applied to financial companies in the United States. The Committee expects U.S. regulators to demonstrate cross-border regulatory cooperation, to include the mutual recognition of comparable or higher standards in certain jurisdictions, and to better coordinate with home country regulators to establish a mutual recognition framework so as to create greater incentives for all jurisdictions to raise their standards to U.S. levels.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$117,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017*	117,000,000
Recommended in the bill	120,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+3,000,000

*Funding for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence was requested within the Departmental Office heading.

Economic and trade sanctions issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence’s (TFI) Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) protect the financial system from being polluted with criminal and illicit activities and counteract national security threats from drug lords, terrorists, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, and rogue nations, among others. In addition to the enforcement of sanctions, TFI also produces vital analysis with regards to foreign intelligence and counterintelligence across all elements of the national security community.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$120,000,000 for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to carry out its central role in detecting and defeating security threats. The recommended level is \$3,000,000 above the amount requested for these activities within “Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses” in fiscal year 2017 and \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2016 level. The Committee expects these additional funds to be used to strengthen the development and enforcement of sanction programs.

Iran Sanctions Act.—The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to report to Congress on the status of implementation and enforcement of non-nuclear, bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran and actions taken by the U.S. and international community to enforce such sanctions.

Iran Nuclear Deal.—The Committee notes that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), also known as the Iran nuclear

deal is not binding for State and local governments. The existing framework under which States have passed restrictions on doing business with Iran is still in place, and States are fully within their rights to enact new restrictions, or maintain current laws.

Sanctions Enforcement in Africa.—Protracted conflicts in nations such as Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo have led to sanctions regimes and international arms embargoes to cut off the money flows that are fueling wars and contributing to regional destabilization. The Committee is concerned about the escalation of conflict and failure to abide by diplomatic agreements in these particular African states, even after sanctions have been imposed. The Committee supports the use of funds to enhance regional expertise and capacity for sanctions investigations, policy development, and enforcement of sanctions.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$35,416,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	37,044,000
Recommended in the bill	37,044,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,628,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	— —

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct operational and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides contract, program, and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Financial statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,044,000 for the OIG. The recommendation fully funds the cost of overseeing the Department's Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourism Opportunities, and Revived Economy of the Gulf Coast Act (RESTORE Act) activities.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$167,275,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	169,634,000
Recommended in the bill	169,634,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+2,359,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	— —

The Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) conducts audits, investigations, and evaluations to assess the operations and programs of the IRS and its related entities, the IRS Oversight Board, and the Office of Chief Counsel. The purpose of those audits and investigations is as follows: (1) To promote the economic, efficient, and effective administration of the Nation’s tax laws and to detect and deter fraud and abuse in IRS programs and operations; and (2) to recommend actions to resolve fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies in these programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$169,634,000 for TIGTA. The Committee appreciates the many issues that TIGTA has brought to its attention and provides funding above the request to enhance TIGTA’s oversight of IRS activities and use of appropriated funds.

Cybersecurity.—Since cyberattacks continue to be a threat to the Federal Government, the Committee is concerned with the potential damage such an attack would have on the Internal Revenue Service. Therefore, the Committee directs the TIGTA to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not less than six months after enactment of this Act describing the cyberattacks and attempted cyberattacks against the agency and their consequences; the steps taken to prevent, mitigate or otherwise respond to such attacks; the cybersecurity policies and procedures in place, including policies about ensuring safe use of computer and mobile devices by individual employees; and a description of all outreach efforts undertaken to increase awareness among employees and contractors of cybersecurity risks as well as an update on prior reported cyber incidents.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$40,671,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	41,160,000
Recommended in the bill	41,160,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+489,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) was established in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–343). Its mission is to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the purchase, management, and sale of assets by the Secretary of the Treasury under programs established pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,160,000 for SIGTARP.

SIGTARP’s operating expenses were initially funded with mandatory appropriations in the TARP. These funds, however, were

provided in a limited amount. As such, every year the amount of remaining mandatory funds has been decreasing over time. In order to continue vigorous oversight of the outstanding TARP amounts, additional discretionary appropriations are provided.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$112,979,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	115,003,000
Recommended in the bill	116,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+3,021,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+997,000

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is responsible for implementing Treasury’s anti-money laundering regulations through administration of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). It also collects and analyzes information to assist in the investigation of money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN supports law enforcement investigative efforts by Federal, State, local and international agencies, and fosters interagency and global cooperation against domestic and international financial crimes.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$116,000,000 for FinCEN. The recommended amount is intended to ensure FinCEN’s information is accessible to the law enforcement and intelligence communities and to ensure FinCEN can respond to requests for assistance from law enforcement. The data compiled and analyzed by FinCEN is a critical tool for investigating, among other crimes, money laundering, mortgage fraud, drug cartels, and terrorist financing.

Human Trafficking.—The Committee appreciates FinCEN’s history of supporting law enforcement cases that combat human trafficking, including its 2014 Guidance on Recognizing Activity that May be Associated with Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking to financial institutions, and emphasizes the importance of continuing this effort as part of the bureau’s broader mission to detect and disrupt all forms of financial crime. Wherever possible, FinCEN shall marshal its unique expertise in analyzing financial flows for this important effort in the course of ongoing strategic operations, such as the Southwest Border Initiative, and provide the appropriate assistance to law enforcement agencies in their human trafficking investigations.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	–\$700,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	–657,000,000
Recommended in the bill	–753,610,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	–53,610,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	–96,600,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$753,610,000 of unobligated balances in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. The funds collected, disbursed and rescinded out of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (the Fund) are incidental to law enforcement activities and priorities that led to the seizures and forfeitures. Disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations that pose the greatest threat to public safety and security is the highest priority of any law enforcement agency. The Fund can ensure resources are managed efficiently to cover the costs of an effective asset seizure and forfeiture program, including the costs of seizing, evaluating, inventorying, maintaining, protecting, advertising, forfeiting and disposing of property, but it must neither augment agency funding nor circumvent the appropriations process. Reliance on the Fund to offset the day-to-day operations, or to pay for new activities, creates an incentive to pursue cases suspected of high valued forfeitures rather than to target individuals or organizations that perpetrate the worst crimes against society.

The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a detailed table every month reporting the interest earned, forfeiture revenue collected, unobligated balances, recoveries, expenses to date, and expenses estimated for the remainder of the fiscal year.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$363,850,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	353,057,000
Recommended in the bill	353,057,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 10,793,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

The mission of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service is to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. Government through accounting, borrowing, collections, payments, and shared services. The Fiscal Service is the Federal Government's central financial agent. The Fiscal Service also develops and implements reliable and efficient financial methods and systems to operate the government's cash management, credit management, and debt collection programs in order to maintain government accounts and report on the status of the government's finances. In addition, the Fiscal Service is the primary agency for collecting Federal non-tax debt owed to the government, and is responsible for the conduct of all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. securities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$353,057,000 for the Fiscal Service. Of the funds provided, \$4,210,000 is available until September 30, 2019, for information systems modernization.

The Committee is pleased that the Fiscal Service continues to realize cost-savings from the consolidation of the Bureau of Public Debt and the Financial Management Service.

DATA Act.—The Committee is supportive of the Department’s implementation of the DATA Act (P.L. 113–101). The Fiscal Service has worked to establish a DATA Act Schema that leverages industry standards to create a government-wide data structure for federal spending information. However, the Committee is concerned about the Administration’s ability to meet the May 2017 reporting deadline without clear, final guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Specifically, the Committee is concerned by the findings in a recent January 2016 GAO report (“Data Standards Established, but More Complete and Timely Guidance Is Needed to Ensure Effective Implementation”; GAO 16 261), which found that many of the 57 draft data elements released by OMB and the Treasury Department in August 2015 (“Federal Spending Transparency Data Standards”) to have ambiguous or vague definitions that could inhibit government-wide aggregation of agency reported data. Moreover, final reporting guidance needs to be issued to agencies to clarify how they are to extract, compile, standardize, and report their spending data in advance of the law’s May 2017 deadline.

Within this appropriation, funding is included for USAspending.gov. The Committee expects the Fiscal Service to meet its transparency goals within USAspending.gov related to the DATA Act and will monitor progress in achieving government spending transparency. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to meet its transparency goals within USAspending.gov and coordinate with OMB to publish all unclassified vendor contracts and grant awards for all federal agencies on USAspending.gov. The Committee directs the Fiscal Service to display this information online and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on its progress in achieving government spending transparency.

Judgment Fund.—The Committee appreciates Treasury’s release of the fiscal year 2015 annual report regarding payments made by the Judgment Fund under 31 U.S.C. 1304. The Committee directs the Department to issue the 2016 report within 60 days of enactment of this Act for the 2016 fiscal year, and directs that the report include all judgment fund payments since 2008, unless the disclosure of such information is otherwise prohibited by law or court order. The report shall consist of: (1) the name of the plaintiff or claimant; (2) the name of the counsel for the plaintiff or claimant; (3) the name of the agency that submitted the claim; (4) a brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim; and (5) the amount paid representing principal, attorney fees, and interest, if applicable.

Do Not Pay Business Center.—The Committee supports the Do Not Pay Business Center’s goal of preventing ineligible recipients from receiving payments or awards from the Federal Government. This program supports the implementation of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (P.L. 112–248) which requires executive agencies to review all payments and awards before issuance. The Committee expects the Fiscal Service to sufficiently support the Do Not Pay Business Center within the Fiscal Service appropriation for fiscal year 2017.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$106,439,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	106,439,000
Recommended in the bill	111,439,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+5,000,000

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is responsible for the enforcement of laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine, and nonbeverage alcohol products, and tobacco. TTB focuses on collecting revenue; reducing taxpayer burden and improving service while preventing diversion; and protecting the public and preventing consumer deception in certain regulated commodities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$111,439,000 for the TTB.

Within this amount, an additional \$5,000,000 is included to help accelerate processing time for label and formula applications, and an additional \$5,000,000 is included for increased enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (FAA Act).

Enforcement.—The Committee has included an additional \$5,000,000 over the fiscal year 2016 level for TTB to increase enforcement efforts for industry trade practice violations. Enforcement of basic trade practice functions, required under the FAA Act, is critical to ensuring a competitive, fair, and safe marketplace. The Committee directs the TTB to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, on how the additional funding will be used to bolster enforcement, forensic audits, and investigations particularly in known points in the supply chain that are susceptible to illegal activity.

Processing Time.—The Committee has again included \$5,000,000 for TTB to accelerate processing times for formula and label applications. The Committee continues to be concerned by the delays involved in securing basic label and formula approvals required under the FAA Act and has directed additional funding to the agency for enforcement of the regulations under the FAA Act. Building on the report from last year, the Committee directs the TTB to again report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, on how the additional funding will be used to create greater efficiencies in responding to the growing demand from stakeholders.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

The United States Mint manufactures coins, receives deposits of gold and silver bullion, and safeguards the Federal Government's holdings of monetary metals. In 1997, Congress established the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund (Public Law 104-52), which authorized the Mint to use proceeds from the sale of coins

to finance the costs of its operations and consolidated all existing Mint accounts into a single fund. Public Law 104–52 also provided that, in certain situations, the levels of capital investments for circulating coins and protective services shall factor into the decisions of the Congress.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a spending level for capital investments by the Mint for circulating coinage and protective services of \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2017.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$233,523,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	245,923,000
Recommended in the bill	250,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+16,477,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+4,077,000

The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund provides grants, loans, equity investments, and technical assistance, on a competitive basis, to new and existing CDFIs such as community development banks, community development credit unions, and housing and microenterprise loan funds. Recipients use the funds to support mortgages, small business and economic development lending in underserved and distressed neighborhoods and to support the availability of financial services in these neighborhoods. The CDFI Fund is also responsible for implementation of the New Markets Tax Credits.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the CDFI Fund program. Of the amounts provided, \$184,000,000 is for financial and technical assistance grants, \$6,000,000 is for CDFIs to provide technical and financial assistance to individuals with disabilities, \$16,000,000 is for Native Initiatives, \$19,000,000 is for the Bank Enterprise Award Program, and \$25,000,000 is for the administrative expenses for all programs of which no less than \$2,000,000 is to build a stronger network of CDFIs to integrate their programs with individuals with disabilities. In addition, the Committee recommends a loan level of \$250,000,000 for the Bond Guarantee Program.

CDFIs in U.S. Insular Areas.—The Committee notes the absence of CDFIs serving American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and other U.S. insular areas and recommends that the CDFI Fund use its Capacity Building Initiative to expand service, to the extent practical, to these areas.

Likewise, the Committee encourages the expansion of CDFIs in Puerto Rico.

CDFI Program Integration for Individuals with Disabilities.—The Committee is pleased to provide dedicated funds for financial and technical assistance grants to position more CDFI’s to respond to the housing, transportation, education, and employment needs of underserved, low-income, individuals with disabilities. By increasing the visibility of the disability community, the Committee ex-

pects CDFI's to incorporate the needs of the disabled into their business plans and practices. Additional funds are provided for capacity building to provide instruction and education on how the needs of low-income, individuals with disabilities can be integrated into an array of investments and financial services.

The Committee directs the CDFI to submit a quarterly report no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter in fiscal year 2017 to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate that include a summary of the progress made toward developing a competitive application pool of CDFIs to compete for these funds along with objective selection criteria, promoting CDFI growth to assist individuals with disabilities, and creating a timeline with milestones to complete these activities. Additionally, the Committee is interested in the number of awards, amount of each award, types of programs and impact the funding has made on the disability community. The report should also include CDFI's findings and recommendations to improve upon the implementation of these activities.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Committee recommends providing \$10,999,000,000 for the IRS, which is \$236,000,000 below current level and \$1,281,095,000 below the request. This recommendation would fund the IRS, in total, below their fiscal year 2008 level. Funding for the Taxpayer Service account is at \$2,156,554, which is equal to their current level. However, Congress recommends an additional \$290,000,000 dedicated to improve taxpayer services, identity theft, and cybersecurity.

In addition, the Committee includes language to:

- Prohibit funds for finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization;
- Prohibit funds for IRS employee bonuses and awards that do not consider the conduct and tax compliance of such employees;
- Prohibit funds for hiring former IRS employees without considering the employees past conduct and tax compliance;
- Prohibit funds for targeting groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs;
- Prohibit funds for targeting citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights;
- Prohibit funds for conferences that do not comply with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's (TIGTA) recommendations regarding conferences;
- Prohibit funds for the production of videos that have not been reviewed for cost, topic, tone, and purpose and certified to be appropriate;
- Prohibit the White House from ordering the IRS to determine the tax-exempt status of an organization;
- Require extensive reporting on IRS spending; and
- Provide TIGTA with \$170 million for its audit and investigative oversight of the IRS.

The Committee remains aggrieved by the IRS' past attempt to propose new regulations for determining the tax-exempt status of 501(c)(4) organizations, which offended organizations across the political spectrum. It is not evident what clarity these proposed regu-

lations will provide and it is likely they will breed confusion among organizations regarding their tax-exempt status. Given these concerns, the Committee continues a funding prohibition to prevent the Department of the Treasury from implementing their proposed or revised regulation regarding the standards and definitions used to determine the tax-exempt status of organizations under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

A description of the Committee’s recommendation by appropriation is provided below.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$2,156,554,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	2,406,318,000
Recommended in the bill	2,156,554,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 249,764,000

The Taxpayer Services appropriation provides for taxpayer services, including forms and publications; processing tax returns and related documents; filing and account services; taxpayer advocacy services; and assisting taxpayers to understand their tax obligations, correctly file their returns, and pay taxes due in a timely manner.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,156,554,000 for Taxpayer Services, which is \$83 million below the account’s pre-sequestration funding level. Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the IRS to sufficiently fund the Taxpayer Advocate Service.

Identity Theft.—Identity theft remains a persistent obstacle to accurate, fair, and efficient tax collection. Innocent taxpayers, who otherwise comply with their tax obligations, have their refunds delayed and are drawn unwittingly into the IRS examination process because their identity was stolen and misused. This problem is especially pernicious in the U.S. territories and possessions, where organized schemes fraudulently use the taxpayer identification numbers of territorial residents to obtain credits or refunds on tax returns filed with the United States, costing American taxpayers billions of dollars.

The Committee requires a report, reviewed by the National Taxpayer Advocate, from the IRS that covers 2010–2016 period on: the number of taxpayers who have had their tax return rejected because their Social Security or taxpayer identification number was improperly used by another individual to commit tax fraud; the average time to resolve the situation and provide innocent taxpayers with their refund, when a refund is due; and the number of cases involving taxpayer identification numbers of residents of the territories. The report will also include a discussion on IRS’s progress and plans to expedite resolution for these taxpayers, to prevent non-victims from becoming victims, to educate the public on the threat of identity theft, and to detect, prevent, and combat identity-based tax fraud and actions. The report should address IRS’ plans and progress to implement the GAO recommendations listed in its March 28, 2016, report “Information Security”. The Committee di-

rects the IRS to submit the report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate by June 17, 2017.

Pre-Filled or Simple Tax Returns.—The Committee believes that converting a voluntary compliance system to a bill presentment model would represent a significant change in the relationship between taxpayers and their government. The simple return model would also strain IRS resources and the data retrieval systems required would create new burdens on employers, particularly small businesses. In addition, a fundamental conflict of interest seems to be inherent in the nation’s tax collector and compliance enforcer taking on the simultaneous role of tax preparer and financial advisor. The Committee expects that the IRS will not begin work on a simple tax return pilot program or associated systems without first seeking specific authorization and appropriations from Congress, and should instead focus on helping Congress and the Administration achieve real tax simplification and reform.

Level of Service Plan.—The IRS would benefit from exploring new customer service innovations to deliver quality and timely telephone and written correspondence service to taxpayers. The Committee agrees with the Government Accounting Office recommendation that the IRS should systematically and periodically compare its level of telephone service to the best in business to identify gaps between actual and desired performance and directs IRS to submit a plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate six months after the enactment of this Act. This should include a customer service plan with specific goals, strategies, and resources to achieve those goals.

Earned Income Tax Credits.—The Committee recognizes the importance of continued efforts to improve the administration of the Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) for all taxpayers and encourages the IRS to explore new strategies to reduce fraudulent EITC claims.

ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$4,860,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	5,216,263,000
Recommended in the bill	4,760,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 100,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 456,263,000

The Enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings; technical rulings; monitoring employee pension plans; determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status; examining tax returns of exempt organizations; enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws; identifying underreporting of tax obligations; securing unfiled tax returns; and collecting unpaid accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,760,000,000 for Enforcement. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommends not less than \$60,257,000 to support IRS activities under the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program. None of

the funds requested for implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are provided.

Regulation of Paid Preparers.—Last year, the Committee requested a report by the IRS on the regulation of paid preparers to be reviewed by the Government Accountability Office. The Committee is looking forward to the report in order to learn more about the cost-effectiveness of education and filing season readiness standards.

Favorable Determination Letters.—The Committee believes the Favorable Determination Letter program is a valuable and useful service, assuring tax administrators that they are operating employee plans in compliance with tax law.

Guidelines for Pari-mutuel Winnings.—The Committee appreciates the Department of the Treasury’s proposed rule (REG–132253–11) published on March 4, 2015, along with the associated public hearing held on June 17, 2015. The Committee encourages the Treasury to expedite final consideration of the guidance which would modernize the rules governing pari-mutuel wagering.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.—Not less than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Department of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees of Appropriations of the House and Senate on its decision (TD 9610 (78 FR 5874)) and TD 9657 (79 FR 12811)) to require withholding on non-cash value insurance premiums, including payments by foreign insurance brokers.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$3,638,446,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	4,314,099,000
Recommended in the bill	3,502,446,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 136,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 811,653,000

The Operations Support appropriation provides for overall planning and direction of the IRS, including shared service support related to facilities services, rent payments, printing, postage, and security. Specific activities include headquarters management activities such as strategic planning, communications and liaison, finance, human resources, Equal Employment Opportunity and diversity, research, information technology, and telecommunications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,502,446,000 for Operations Support. None of the funds requested for implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are provided.

Printed Forms and Instructions.—The Committee encourages the IRS to continue to provide printed forms and instructions to vulnerable populations, especially rural communities where internet usage rates are below the national average.

Obligations and Employment.—Not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit reports on its activities to the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations. The reports shall include information about the obligations made during the previous quarter by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the estimated obligations for the remain-

der of the fiscal year by appropriation, object class, office, and activity; the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter; and the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Information Technology Reports.—The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports on particular major project activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate and the GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter in fiscal year 2017. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English explanations of the cumulative expenditures and schedule performance to date, specified by fiscal year; the costs and schedules for the previous 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete the following major information technology project activities: IRS.gov; Returns Remittance Processing; EDAS/IPM; Information Returns and Document Matching; E-services; Taxpayer Advocate Service Integrated System; Affordable Care Act administration; and other projects associated with significant changes in law. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when the project was started; the expected date of completion; the percentage of work completed as compared to planned work; the current and expected state of functionality; any changes in schedule; and current risks unrelated to funding amounts and mitigation strategies. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to conduct a semi-annual review of IRS’s IT investments to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope of the projects goals are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committees evaluating the cost and schedule of activities of all major IRS information technology projects for the year, with particular focus on the projects about which the IRS is submitting quarterly reports to the Committee.

Identity Protection Personal Identification Numbers.—The IRS’ Identity Protection Personal Identification Numbers (IP PIN) pilot program, conducted in Florida, Georgia, and the District of Columbia to prevent tax refund fraud by identity theft, was suspended in FY 2016 due to ID PIN theft. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a detailed report to the Committees of Appropriations in the House and Senate not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the security enhancements implemented to prevent stolen ID PINs and make the system operational again, cost of system improvements, the number of people with stolen ID PINs, the number and total dollar amount of refunds provided as a result of the stolen ID PINs and the timeframe and assistance provided to victims of ID PIN theft to file their taxes, obtain their refunds, and secure their personal information.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$290,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	343,415,000
Recommended in the bill	290,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 53,415,000

The Business Systems Modernization (BSM) appropriation provides funding to modernize key business systems of the Internal Revenue Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$290,000,000 for BSM. The Committee continues to support IRS in its efforts to modernize its business systems such as CADE 2 and the Enterprise Case Management systems as well as the Return Review Program that enhances IRS capabilities to detect, address, and prevent tax refund fraud.

Information Technology Reports.—The Committee expects the IRS to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees and GAO during fiscal year 2017, no later than 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed, plain English explanations of the cumulative expenditures and schedule performance to date, specified by fiscal year; the costs and schedules for the previous 3 months; the anticipated costs and schedules for the upcoming 3 months; and the total expected costs to complete CADE2 and MeF. In addition, the quarterly report should clearly explain when the project was started; the expected date of completion; the percentage of work completed as compared to planned work; the current and expected state of functionality; any changes in schedule; and current risks unrelated to funding amounts and mitigation strategies. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury to conduct a semi-annual review of CADE2 and MeF to ensure the cost, schedule, and scope goals of the projects are transparent. The Committee further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committee evaluating the cost and schedule of CADE2 and MeF activities for the year, as well as an assessment of the functionality achieved.

Audit Trail Compliance.—Audit trails are a key component of effective information technology security. Maintaining sufficient audit trails is critical to establishing accountability over users and their actions within information systems. The Committee directs the IRS to submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) on its progress towards implementing the audit trail requirements described in TIGTA's "Semi-annual Report to Congress April 1, 2015—September 30, 2015", consistent with the Internal Revenue Manual, for legacy and planned business systems modernization investments with priority consideration to business systems presenting the most significant threats to taxpayer information.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision that allows for the transfer of five percent of any appropriation made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to maintain a training program to include taxpayer rights,

dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, and the impartial application of tax law.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision that makes funds available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide efficient and effective 1-800 number help line service for taxpayers.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision with modifications requiring videos produced by the IRS to be approved in advance by the Service-Wide Video Editorial Board.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision that requires the IRS to notify employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers in compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 107. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits the IRS from targeting U.S. citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights.

Section 108. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits the IRS from targeting groups based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 109. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that requires the IRS to comply with procedures and policies on conference spending as recommended by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 110. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds made available in the healthcare reform act to the Department of Health and Human Services from being transferred to the IRS for implementing the healthcare reform act.

Section 111. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits funds from being used to implement the individual mandate of the Affordable Care Act.

Section 112. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds for giving bonuses to employees or hiring former employees without considering conduct and compliance with Federal tax law.

Section 113. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds to violate the confidentiality of tax returns.

Section 114. The Committee continues a provision with modifications that prohibits funds for pre-populated returns.

Section 115. In addition to the amounts otherwise made available in this Act for the Internal Revenue Service, \$290,000,000, to be available until September 30, 2018, shall be transferred by the Commissioner to the "Taxpayer Services", "Enforcement", or "Operations Support" accounts of the Internal Revenue Service for an additional amount to be used solely for measurable improvements in the customer service representative level of service rate, to improve the identification and prevention of refund fraud and identity theft, and to enhance cybersecurity to safeguard taxpayer data. The required spending plan must include objective, and quantifiable measures to improve the level of customer service during and after the tax filing season, reduce the number of taxpayer ID thefts and

improve cybersecurity in order for Congress and the public to evaluate how well the IRS achieved its goals.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 116. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees who are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 117. The Committee continues a provision, with modification, that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, “Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 118. The Committee continues a provision that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 119. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 120. The Committee includes a provision that provides for transfers from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary for the purposes of debt collection.

Section 121. The Committee continues a provision that requires congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 122. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this or any other Act from being used to merge the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 123. The Committee continues a provision deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence-related activities are specifically authorized in fiscal year 2017 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2017.

Section 124. The Committee continues a provision permitting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 125. The Committee continues a provision that requires the Department to submit a capital investment plan.

Section 126. The Committee continues a provision that requires a report on the Department’s Franchise Fund.

Section 127. The Committee continues a provision that prohibits the Department from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Section 128. The Committee continues a provision that requires quarterly reports of the Office of Financial Research (OFR) and Office of Financial Stability.

Section 129. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the OFR to provide public notice of not less than 90 days before issuing a rule, report, or regulation.

Section 130. The Committee includes a new provision that limits the fees available for obligation by the OFR to the amount provided in appropriations acts beginning in fiscal year 2018. The Committee believes that the activities of OFR should be subject to the annual review of Congress.

Section 131. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits the Department from enforcing guidance for U.S. positions on multilateral development banks which engage with developing countries on coal-fired power generation.

Section 132. The Committee includes a new provision with respect to the so-called people-to-people category of travel. As set forth in title 31, section 515.565(b)(2) of the Code of Federal Regulations, this category of travel contravenes the explicit prohibition against tourist activities as provided in section 910(b) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (TSRA). Furthermore, the stated purpose of people-to-people travel, which is to promote the Cuban people's independence from Cuban authorities, cannot be accomplished through itineraries that mainly feature interactions with representatives of a dictatorship that actively oppresses the Cuban people, nor can it be accomplished through itineraries that do not require meetings with pro-democracy activists or independent members of Cuban civil society.

Section 133. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow the importation of property confiscated by the Cuban Government.

Section 134. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow any financial transactions with the Cuban military or intelligence service. This section does not apply to exports permitted under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 or to financial transactions necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 135. The Committee includes a new provision to prohibit funds to approve or otherwise allow the licensing of a mark, trade name, or commercial name that is substantially similar to one that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless expressly consented.

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Funds appropriated in this title provide for the staff and operations of the White House, along with other organizations within the Executive Office of the President (EOP), which formulate and coordinate policy on behalf of the President, such as the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget. The title also includes funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and certain expenses of the Vice President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$55,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	55,214,000
Recommended in the bill	55,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 214,000

The White House Salaries and Expenses account supports staff and administrative services necessary for the direct support of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the White House.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$12,723,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	12,723,000
Recommended in the bill	12,723,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, staffing and operations of the Executive Residence, including official and ceremonial functions of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,723,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Executive Residence. The bill continues the same restrictions on reimbursable expenses for use of the Executive Residence as were included in past years.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	750,000
Recommended in the bill	750,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

Funding in this account provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for White House Repair and Restoration.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$4,195,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	4,201,000
Recommended in the bill	4,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+5,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-1,000

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal Government, and assists in preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,200,000 for the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$12,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	13,069,000
Recommended in the bill	10,896,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	-1,904,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-2,173,000

The National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council have been combined to form the National Security Staff which advises and assists the President in the integration of domestic, foreign, military, intelligence, and economic aspects of national security policy, and serves as the principal means of coordinating executive departments and agencies in the development and implementation of national security and homeland security policies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,896,000 for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.

Staffing report.—The Committee is concerned about the size of the National Security Council (NSC). What once was an inter-agency review process has become a growing bureaucracy that inhibits Secretary-level recommendations especially as they relate to critical national security policy decisions. In an effort to streamline the NSC, the Committee has reduced funding for the NSC relative to its enacted level. In addition, the Committee directs, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the NSC provide a report outlining the roles and responsibilities of all of its full time equivalent (FTE) employees. This report shall include a breakout of all positions and FTEs that are assigned from other agencies to the NSC and all FTEs which the NSC has detailed to other agencies as well as associated start and end dates of assignment and any unreimbursed costs. Finally, the report shall contain a staffing reduction plan on how the NSC proposes to meet the budget reduction.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$96,116,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	96,116,000
Recommended in the bill	96,116,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Office of Administration is responsible for providing administrative services to the Executive Office of the President. These services include financial, personnel, procurement, information technology, records management, and general office services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$96,116,000 for the Office of Administration. Of the recommended amount, not to exceed \$12,760,000 is available until expended for modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	\$7,582,000
Recommended in the bill	7,582,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+7,582,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Presidential Transition Administrative Support account is for costs of processing of records of departing President and Vice President under the Presidential Records Act for transfer to the National Archives and Records Administration and other transition-related administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,582,000 for the Presidential Transition Administrative Support account. The Committee directs the Office of Administration to provide the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate with quarterly reports detailing how funds in this account are spent.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$95,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	100,725,000
Recommended in the bill	91,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	-4,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-9,725,000

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in the discharge of budgetary, economic, management, and other executive responsibilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$91,000,000 for OMB. The recommendation also continues several long-standing provisos, not requested by the President, limiting certain OMB activities.

Budget Submission.—The recommendation provides sufficient funds for OMB to consult with and provide Congressional Committees with an appropriate number of printed and electronic copies of the President's fiscal year 2018 budget request, including documents such as the Appendix, Historical Tables, and Analytical Perspectives. The Committee believes that if the Administration wants the Congress to consider its proposed budget that it should provide the Congress with copies of the budget request.

Personnel and Obligations Report.—The Committee directs OMB to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate with quarterly reports on personnel and obligations consisting of on-board staffing levels, estimated staffing levels by office for the remainder of the fiscal year, total obligations incurred to date, estimated total obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year, and a narrative description of current hiring initiatives.

Unobligated Balances Report.—OMB is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 45 days of the end of each fiscal quarter on available balances at the start of the fiscal year, current year obligations, and resulting unobligated balances for each discretionary account within the Financial Services and General Government subcommittee's jurisdiction.

Contracting models.—The Committee notes that in some instances using transaction-based or no-cost contracting models for delivering or procuring information technology goods and services can save resources and increase efficiencies. The Committee believes that OMB should provide guidance to agencies on transaction-based and no-cost funding models, including when it is appropriate to consider using these contract tools, how to calculate potential savings from their use, and standards and best practices for conducting their procurement.

Social Cost of Carbon.—The Committee believes that the OIRA should not allow any regulations to be finalized using the Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, May 2013 until a new working group is convened. The working group should include the relevant agencies and affected stakeholders, re-examine the social cost of carbon using the best available science, and revise the estimates using an accurate discount rate and domestic estimate in accordance with Executive Order 12866 and OMB Circular A-94. To increase transparency, the working group should solicit public comment prior to finalizing any updates.

Intellectual Property.—The Committee continues to strongly support the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC), including its important work promoting private sector efforts to reduce online copyright infringement. The Committee encourages IPEC to work with U.S.-based Internet registrars and registries to ensure that parties are taking voluntary, cooperative

action against illegal activities online. Given the growing threat of cybercrime and the link between intellectual property theft and other forms of cybercrime, including malware and hacking, OMB should provide IPEC with an additional full-time equivalent position above its current staffing level to focus on the area of cybercrime.

Rulemakings.—The Committee notes that Executive Order 13563 requires each agency to ensure the objectivity of any scientific and technological information and processes used to support the agency’s regulatory actions. The Committee emphasizes the requirement that federal agencies are appropriately evaluating the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of any scientific and economic information used to support agency guidance and rulemakings.

Travel.—As part of OMB Memorandum M–12–12, Federal agencies are directed to reduce their travel expenses by 30 percent below the fiscal year 2010 level. The Committee supports OMB’s efforts to reduce costs across Federal agencies by eliminating unnecessary travel expenses and directs OMB to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on whether agencies have complied with this memorandum during the previous fiscal year. The report shall identify the savings achieved by each agency, whether the 30 percent savings goal was achieved, and how or if the changes in travel and conference policies have impacted agencies’ ability to perform mission critical activities. The report shall also include recommendations to improve upon OMB’s travel policies. OMB shall ensure that agencies are implementing policies regarding travel, event, meeting or conference locations based on the most efficient use of taxpayer funds.

Improper Payments.—The Committee believes OMB should work with agencies across the Federal Government to ensure processes are in place to eliminate payments to deceased persons. OMB is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 120 days of enactment of this Act on how it is ensuring that agencies are not making improper payments to deceased individuals.

DATA Act.—The Committee recognizes OMB’s responsibilities related to implementation of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The Committee is concerned that OMB has not adequately prioritized DATA Act implementation. The Committee directs OMB to ensure agency compliance of the data-centric approach to federal financial reporting and fully standardized automated agency data submissions. The Committee includes funding for activities associated with DATA Act implementation and expects OMB to keep the Committee informed on its DATA implementation efforts.

Federal Privacy Council.—In accordance with Executive Order 13719, OMB shall convene the Federal Privacy Council at least annually. The Director shall issue a public notice to Congress regarding its meetings. The Council will be comprised of the Senior Agency Officials for Privacy from the 24 departments and agencies listed in the Executive Order, and any others that the Office of Management and Budget may deem appropriate.

Customer Service.—The Committee appreciates that the Administration has tried to improve customer service in accordance with

Executive Order 13571—Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service. However, more needs to be done to improve the services that the government provides whether it is citizens calling the Internal Revenue Service with questions, or Office of Personnel Management processing Federal employment retirement claims. The Committee directs OMB to develop standards to improve customer service for all agencies, and provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report on how these standards are incorporated into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115 within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

Performance Measures.—In fiscal year 2014, the Committee directed that the head of each agency link its performance plans with their funding requests included in the President’s budget request. While some progress was made on this effort in fiscal years 2015, 2016, and 2017, more needs to be done. Performance measures in future budget justifications should clearly demonstrate the extent to which performance reporting under 31 U.S.C. 1116 demonstrates that prior year investments in programs, projects, and activities are tied to progress toward achieving performance and priority goals and include estimates for how proposed investments will contribute to additional progress. In particular, performance measures should examine outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures and customer service measures as defined in 31 U.S.C. 1115(h). The Committee urges OMB to work with agencies to ensure that agency funding requests in fiscal year 2018 are directly linked to agency performance plans. The Committee directs OMB to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its progress improving the use of performance measures in the Executive Branch’s budgeting processes.

Poverty.—Strengthening America’s social safety net to better help those in need and improving education and training programs will give individuals the ability to enter or reenter, remain in, and, ultimately, succeed in the workforce. The Federal Government administers over 100 programs and tax credits designed to provide a pathway out of poverty. The impact of this funding, however, is dulled by the bureaucratic, fragmented, and formulaic nature of these programs. In its central role for developing budget and policy, OMB can access and coordinate the effectiveness of these programs.

Merit-based Grant Making Procedures.—The Committee notes that current OMB Uniform Guidance requires agencies to design and execute a merit review process for competitive grant applications.

Online Budget Repository.—The Committee encourages OMB to develop a central online repository where all Federal agency budgets and their respective justifications are publicly available in a consistent searchable, sortable, and machine readable format.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$20,047,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	19,274,000
Recommended in the bill	19,274,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 773,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. As the President's primary source of support for counter-drug policy development and program oversight, ONDCP is responsible for developing and updating a National Drug Control Strategy, developing a National Drug Control Budget, and coordinating and evaluating the implementation of Federal drug control activities. In addition, ONDCP manages several counter-drug programs which are discussed under the "Federal Drug Control Programs" heading below. These programs include the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and Drug-Free Communities grants.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,274,000 for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses. The Committee expects ONDCP to focus resources on the counter-drug policy development, coordination and evaluation functions which are the primary mission of the Office and the origins of its existence.

The Committee is pleased that the ONDCP is addressing the heroin epidemic. It is the responsibility of ONDCP to ensure that all Federal agencies involved in the Heroin Response Strategy are coordinated and using resources efficiently. The Committee directs ONDCP to report 180 days after enactment of this Act to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate regarding all the expenditures and activities that the ONDCP is overseeing in regards to the Heroin Response Strategy.

The Committee is aware of and recognizes the difficulty that small and rural law enforcement agencies face with regard to overtime compensation for participation in multi-agency drug task forces. The Committee expects the ONDCP to coordinate with small and rural law enforcement agencies and develop strategies to improve the effectiveness of drug eradication efforts through shared intelligence, technology, and manpower despite limited resources.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$250,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	196,410,000
Recommended in the bill	253,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+3,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+56,590,000

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program provides resources to Federal and State, local, and tribal agencies in designated HIDTAs to combat the production, transportation

and distribution of illegal drugs; to seize assets derived from drug trafficking; to address violence in drug-plagued communities; and to disrupt the drug marketplace.

Currently, 28 HIDTAs operate in 48 States plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each HIDTA is managed by an Executive Board comprised of equal numbers of Federal, State, local or tribal officials. Each HIDTA Executive Board is responsible for designing and implementing initiatives for the specific drug trafficking threats in its region. Intelligence and information sharing are key elements of all HIDTA programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$253,000,000 for the HIDTA Program. The Committee believes that the HIDTA program has demonstrated its effectiveness and can serve as an important tool in combating problems of drug trafficking and drug-related violence.

The Committee includes language requiring that existing HIDTAs receive funding at least equal to the fiscal year 2016 level unless the Director submits a justification for doing otherwise to the Committees on Appropriations, based on clearly articulated priorities and published performance measures.

The recommendation includes language directing ONDCP to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of HIDTA funds no later than 45 days after enactment, and to notify the Committees of the proposed use of funds no later than 90 days after enactment. The language directs the ONDCP Director to work in consultation with the HIDTA Directors in determining the uses of that discretionary funding.

Finally, the Committee recommendation specifies that up to \$2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and related activities.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$109,810,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	98,480,000
Recommended in the bill	111,871,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+2,061,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+13,391,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$111,871,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The recommended level for fiscal year 2017 is distributed among specific programs and activities as follows:

Drug-Free Communities	\$97,000,000
[Training (Section 4 of P.L. 107-82)	2,000,000]
Drug court training and technical assistance	2,000,000
Anti-Doping activities	9,500,000
World Anti-Doping Agency dues	2,121,000
Activities as authorized by Section 1105 of P.L. 109-469	1,250,000

Within the total for the account, the Committee recommends \$97,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities program. Within this amount, \$2,000,000 is for training authorized by Section 4 of P.L.

107–82. This program makes grants of up to \$125,000 per year available to support local coalitions to develop and implement community-based plans to reduce drug abuse among youth. These coalitions are required to include participants from a wide range of interests, including local government agencies, schools, the media, service organizations, law enforcement, parents, youth, and the business community. Local matching contributions are required. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis, and may be renewed for up to five years, after which time the coalition must compete again for any further funding.

Within this account, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for drug court training and technical assistance and \$9,500,000 for anti-doping activities. Anti-doping activities support athlete drug testing programs, research initiatives, educational programs, and enforce compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code. Additionally, the Committee recommends \$2,121,000 for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). WADA is the international agency created to promote, coordinate, and monitor efforts against doping and illicit drug use in sport on a global basis.

In addition, the Committee includes \$1,250,000 for assistance to States in implementing effective drug laws (section 1105 of P.L. 109–469). All funds under this heading are to be awarded under a competitive process.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$30,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	35,200,000
Recommended in the bill	25,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 10,200,000

These funds support efforts to make the Federal Government’s investments in information technology (IT) more efficient, secure and effective.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000. The Committee appreciates OMB’s efforts to improve program and contract management of information technology investments as well as the Administration’s efforts to utilize cloud computing and consolidate data centers. The Committee expects OMB to improve the processes used to develop information technology systems. The Committee directs OMB to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate with quarterly reports on savings this program identifies by fiscal year, agency and appropriation.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$4,228,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	4,228,000
Recommended in the bill	4,228,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

These funds support the executive functions of the Office of the Vice President.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,228,000 for the Office of the Vice President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$299,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	299,000
Recommended in the bill	299,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

These funds support the care and operation of the Vice President's residence and specifically support equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, and services required to perform and discharge the Vice President's official duties, functions and obligations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$299,000 for the Operating Expenses of the Vice President's residence.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 201. The Committee includes language permitting the transfer of not to exceed ten percent of funds between various accounts within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. The Committee continues language requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to report on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203).

Section 203. The Committee includes language requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2017. The Committee believes the American people should understand the impact on costs and revenues when the President issues Executive Orders or Presidential Memorandums.

Section 204. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to prepare, sign or approve statements abrogating legislation passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President.

Section 205. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to prepare or implement Executive Orders or Presidential Memorandums in contravention of existing law.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds recommended by the Committee in title III of the accompanying bill are for the operation and maintenance of United States Courts and include the salaries of judges, probation and pretrial services officers, public defenders, court clerks, law clerks, and other supporting personnel, as well as security costs, information technology, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary. The Committee recommends a total of \$6,955,503,000 in discretionary funding for the Judiciary in fiscal year 2017.

In addition to direct appropriations, the Judiciary collects various fees and has certain multiyear funding authorities. The Judiciary uses these non-appropriated funds to offset its direct appropriation requirements. Consistent with prior year practices and section 608 of this Act, the Committee expects the Judiciary to submit a financial plan, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, allocating all sources of available funds including appropriations, fee collections, and carryover balances. This financial plan will be the baseline for purposes of reprogramming notification.

Improving the physical security at buildings occupied by the Judiciary and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and ensuring the integrity of the judicial process by providing secure facilities to conduct judicial business is a priority for the Committee. Under the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund appropriation, the Committee recommends \$26,700,000 for the Judiciary Capital Security program for alterations to improve physical security in buildings occupied by the Judiciary and USMS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$75,838,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	76,668,000
Recommended in the bill	76,668,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+830,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$76,668,000 for fiscal year 2017 for the salaries and expenses of personnel and the cost of operating the Supreme Court, excluding the care of the building and grounds. The Committee includes bill language making \$1,500,000 available until expended for the purpose of making information technology investments. The Committee directs the Court to include an annual report with its budget justification materials, showing information technology carryover balances and de-

scribing expenditures made in the previous fiscal year and planned expenditures in the budget year.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$9,964,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	14,868,000
Recommended in the bill	14,868,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+4,904,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,868,000 for fiscal year 2017, to remain available until expended, for personnel and other services relating to the structural and mechanical care of the Supreme Court building and grounds. The Architect of the Capitol has responsibility for these functions and supervises the use of this appropriation.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$30,872,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	30,108,000
Recommended in the bill	30,108,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	-764,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive national jurisdiction over a large number of diverse subject areas, including government contracts, patents, trademarks, Federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,108,000 for fiscal year 2017.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$18,160,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	18,462,000
Recommended in the bill	18,462,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Court of International Trade has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction of civil actions against the United States and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and administration and enforcement of the Federal customs and international trade laws. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,462,000 for fiscal year 2017.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$4,918,969,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	5,045,785,000
Recommended in the bill	5,010,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+91,031,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 35,785,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,010,000,000 for the operations of the regional courts of appeals, district courts, bankruptcy courts, the Court of Federal Claims, and probation and pretrial services offices.

The Committee recommends a reimbursement of \$6,260,000 for fiscal year 2017 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to cover expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$1,004,949,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	1,056,326,000
Recommended in the bill	1,056,326,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+51,377,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

This account provides funding for the operation of the Federal Public Defender and Community Defender organizations and for compensation and reimbursement of expenses of panel attorneys appointed pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act for representation in criminal cases. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,056,326,000 for fiscal year 2017.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$44,199,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	43,723,000
Recommended in the bill	43,723,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 476,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,723,000 for payments to jurors and land commissioners for fiscal year 2017.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$538,196,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	565,388,000
Recommended in the bill	565,388,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+27,192,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	--

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$565,388,000 for Court Security in fiscal year 2017 to provide for necessary expenses of security and protective services in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The recommendation will provide for the highest priority security needs identified by the courts and the U.S. Marshals Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$85,665,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	87,748,000
Recommended in the bill	87,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,835,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-248,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO) provides administrative and management support to the United States Courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems. It also supports the Judicial Conference of the United States in determining Federal Judiciary policies, in developing methods to assist the courts to conduct business efficiently and economically, and in enhancing the use of information technology in the courts. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$87,500,000 for the AO for fiscal year 2017.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$27,719,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	28,335,000
Recommended in the bill	28,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+481,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-135,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) improves the management of Federal Judicial dockets and court administration through education for judges and staff, and research, evaluation, and planning assistance for the courts and the Judicial Conference. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,200,000 for the FJC for fiscal year 2018.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$17,570,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	18,150,000
Recommended in the bill	18,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+430,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 150,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The purpose of the U.S. Sentencing Commission is to establish, review, and revise sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the Federal criminal justice system. The Commission is also required to monitor the operation of the guidelines and to identify and report necessary changes to the Congress. The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for the Commission for fiscal year 2017.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 301. The Committee continues language to permit funds for salaries and expenses to be available for employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302. The Committee continues language that permits up to five percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2017 to be transferred between Judiciary appropriations provided that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than five percent or increased by more than ten percent by any such transfer except in certain circumstances. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in those sections.

Section 303. The Committee continues language authorizing not to exceed \$11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Section 304. The Committee continues language through fiscal year 2017 regarding the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000.

Section 305. The Committee continues language to authorize a court security pilot program.

Section 306. The Committee includes language requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States to extend temporary judgeships in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas.

Section 307. The Committee includes new language to authorize an increase of the daily juror attendance fee by \$10.

Section 308. The Committee includes language requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States to extend temporary bankruptcy judgeships in Virginia, Michigan, Puerto Rico, Delaware, and Florida.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

The Appropriations Committees have a special relationship with the District of Columbia that is unlike any other city in the country. For example, the Appropriations Committees are authorized by law to fund the court operations of the District of Columbia. Title IV of this Act provides a Federal payment totaling \$612,176,000 for the cost of judges, court personnel, offender and defendant supervision, and defendant representation. Title IV also provides Federal Payments to District of Columbia programs in areas such as education and security. In addition, the United States Department of Justice provides hundreds of United States Attorneys and Deputy United States Marshals to prosecute local crimes and provide security for the D.C. Court system. The Federal Bureau of Prisons houses thousands of District of Columbia prisoners. Federal taxpayers do not fund similar activities for any other city.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	40,000,000
Recommended in the bill	20,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 20,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 20,000,000

The Resident Tuition Support program, also known as the DC Tuition Assistance Grant (DCTAG) program, provides up to \$10,000 annually for undergraduate District students to attend eligible four-year public universities and colleges nationwide at in-state tuition rates. Grants of up to \$2,500 per year are available for students to attend private universities and colleges in the D.C. metropolitan area, private Historically Black Colleges and Universities nationwide, and public two-year community colleges nationwide.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$20,000,000 for the resident tuition support program. The District of Columbia can contribute local funds to this program and is authorized to prioritize applications based on income and need if there is demand for the program beyond the available level of Federal funds.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$13,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	34,895,000
Recommended in the bill	40,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+27,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+5,105,000

As the seat of the national government, the District of Columbia has a unique and significant responsibility for protecting the property and personnel of the Federal Government. The Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs is provided to

help address the impact of the Federal presence on public safety in the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$40,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs. The recommendation includes an increase for Presidential inauguration-related activities. Prior-year balances are available if needs exceed the funds provided in the bill.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$274,401,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	274,681,000
Recommended in the bill	274,541,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 140,000

Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, the Federal Government is required to finance the District of Columbia Courts. This Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts funds the operations of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Superior Court, the Court System, and the Capital Improvement Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$274,541,000 for operation of the District of Columbia Courts. This amount includes \$14,303,000 for the Court of Appeals; \$124,800,000 for the Superior Court; \$74,783,000 for the Court System; and \$60,655,000 for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

The District of Columbia Courts are directed to provide quarterly expenditures, unobligated balances and staffing reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate for all programs, to be submitted within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$49,890,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	49,890,000
Recommended in the bill	49,890,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The District of Columbia Courts appoint and compensate attorneys to represent persons who are financially unable to obtain such representation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$49,890,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts.

The District of Columbia Courts are directed to provide quarterly expenditure and unobligated balance reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER
SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$244,763,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	248,008,000
Recommended in the bill	246,386,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,623,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-1,622,000

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) for the District of Columbia is an independent Federal agency created by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997. CSOSA acquired the operational responsibilities for the former District agencies in charge of probation and parole, and houses the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) for the District of Columbia within its framework.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$246,386,000 for the CSOSA. Of the amounts provided, \$182,564,000 is for Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration and \$63,822,000 is for the PSA.

In January 2016, the District of Columbia Courts, Public Defender Service, and Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–118) was signed into law, giving permanent authority for CSOSA to accept, solicit, and use in-kind donations.

CSOSA is directed to provide a quarterly report on its expenditures, unobligated balances and staffing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, to be submitted within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER
SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$40,889,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	41,829,000
Recommended in the bill	41,359,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+470,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-470,000

The Public Defender Service (PDS) for the District of Columbia is an independent organization authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, whose purpose is to provide legal representation services within the District of Columbia justice system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$41,359,000 for the PDS for the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$1,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+100
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) provides a forum for District of Columbia and Federal law enforcement to identify criminal justice issues and solutions, and improve the coordination of their efforts. In addition, the CJCC developed and maintains the Justice Integrated Information System which provides for the seamless sharing of information with Federal and local law enforcement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$2,000,000 to the CJCC.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$565,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	585,000
Recommended in the bill	585,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+20,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

This appropriation provides funding for the two judicial commissions. The first is the Judicial Nomination Commission (JNC), which recommends a panel of three candidates to the President for each judicial vacancy in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and Superior Court. From the panel selected by the JNC, the President nominates a person for each vacancy and submits his or her name for confirmation to the Senate. The second commission is the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure (CJDT), which has jurisdiction over all judges of the Court of Appeals and Superior Court to determine whether a judge's conduct warrants disciplinary action and whether involuntary retirement of a judge for health reasons is warranted. In addition, the CJDT conducts evaluations of judges seeking reappointment and judges who retire and wish to continue service as a senior judge.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$310,000 for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, and \$275,000 for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

The Public Defender Service (PDS) for the District of Columbia is an independent organization authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, whose purpose is to provide legal representation services within the District of Columbia justice system.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$45,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	43,200,000
Recommended in the bill	45,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+1,800,000

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act authorizes funds to be evenly divided between District of Columbia Public Schools, Public Charter Schools and Opportunity Scholarships.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$45,000,000 for school improvement. Based on the statutory funding formula, this will provide \$15,000,000 for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$15,000,000 for Public Charter Schools and \$15,000,000 for Opportunity Scholarships.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$435,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	450,000
Recommended in the bill	450,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+15,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program pays for the costs of a tuition assistance program for guard members.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$450,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program. The Committee acknowledges the unique role of the D.C. National Guard in addressing emergencies that may occur as a result of the presence of the Federal Government.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	5,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

Currently, 2.4 percent of the population of the District of Columbia has been diagnosed with HIV. The World Health Organization defines an HIV epidemic as "severe" when the percent of infection among residents exceeds one percent.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for a Federal payment for testing and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The Committee continues to consider the referendum providing local funds budget autonomy as an expression of the opinion of the District of Columbia residents without any authority to change or alter the existing relationship between Federal appropriations and the District. The Committee’s position was affirmed by the Government Accountability Office in a January 2014 opinion. Notwithstanding the Superior Court of the District of Columbia’s decision of March 18, 2016, the bill appropriates local funds to the District of Columbia in accordance with and required by Article I, Section 8, clause 17 and Article I, Section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution.

This bill provides local funds for the operation of the District of Columbia as approved by the District of Columbia Council and the Mayor. The local budget proposed by the Mayor provides an appropriation of \$14,089,565,000 for operations of the District of Columbia. This amount includes estimated funding of \$8,190,263,000 of local funds, \$2,191,023,000 in Medicaid payments, and the remainder from other Federal and local funds.

The Committee includes language that provides the District with the authority to spend their local funds in the following fiscal year in the event of an absence in appropriations. This authority is continued in section 816 of this Act.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$3,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	3,200,000
Recommended in the bill	3,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	— — —
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 100,000

The Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) is an independent agency that studies Federal administrative procedures and processes to recommend improvements to the President, Congress and other agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,100,000 for ACUS.

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Five-Member Commission.—The CFPB has oversight over a wide range of consumer financial products. As such, the CFPB’s activities have the potential to significantly affect consumers’ access to credit and the operations of both banks and nonbanks. The Committee believes the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act provides inadequate checks on the CFPB’s powers. The Committee’s experience overseeing the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and other Federal agencies with powers to protect consumers

and investors leads the Committee to conclude that a five-member commission is more suitable for guiding the CFPB than a single director. A commission ensures that multiple disciplines, experiences, and perspectives are brought to bear on CFPB rules, policies, and enforcement actions. The appointment and removal process and staggered terms of commissioners can provide checks and balances to an agency's operations and priorities, as well as a measure of continuity that a single director cannot. The Committee includes section 505 to address this issue.

Arbitration.—The Committee has included bill language that prohibits any funding to be used by the CFPB and restricts the legal effectiveness of any rule or regulation finalized by the CFPB to regulate pre-dispute arbitration agreements, including any rules or guidelines pursuant to section 1028(b) of Public Law 111–203 (12 U.S.C. 5518(b)), until the CFPB fully complies with requirements regarding pre-dispute arbitration as follows.

Prior to completion of the study and before preparation of the report to Congress, the Bureau shall issue a public notice identifying with specificity the topics that may be addressed in the report and soliciting public comment with respect to the appropriateness of addressing those topics, and any additional topics that should be addressed in the report. After considering the comments, the CFPB shall publish a notice identifying with specificity the topics that may be addressed in the report and soliciting public comment, including empirical data, regarding those topics. The deadline for filing comments shall be no earlier than ninety days after publication of the notice in the Federal Register. The topics addressed in the report shall also include the following: (A) how, for the kinds of disputes that most consumers are likely to have, the accessibility, cost, fairness, and efficiency of the process afforded by litigation compares to the accessibility, cost, fairness, and efficiency of the process afforded by pre-dispute arbitration; (B) the extent to which arbitration and litigation encourage companies to resolve disputes before their customers file formal claims; (C) whether consumers' use of arbitration is adversely affected by a lack of information and the steps that could be taken to better inform consumers about arbitration and to make arbitration more accessible to consumers; (D) the extent to which private class action proceedings on behalf of consumers regarding consumer financial products and services will provide net benefits to consumers in light of the CFPB's enforcement and examination authority; (E) the extent to which particular limitations or conditions on the use of pre-dispute arbitration will have the practical effect of eliminating pre-dispute arbitration; and (F) the impact on cost and availability of credit to consumers and small businesses of prohibiting or limiting pre-dispute arbitration.

After it has adopted tentative conclusions, but before those conclusions have been finalized, the CFPB shall publish those conclusions together with sufficient supporting and explanatory information, and solicit public comment regarding the tentative conclusions. The deadline for filing comments shall be no earlier than forty-five days after publication of the tentative conclusions. The CFPB shall consider the public comments in formulating its final conclusions and shall explain in the report to Congress its reason for disagreeing with significant comments. In carrying out the study, the CFPB shall use a research process that includes peer re-

view of the CFPB's methodology and findings by a diverse group of individuals with relevant expertise in quantitative and qualitative research methods from the private and public sectors. The Director of the CFPB shall select individuals whose expertise in research methods is unrelated to dispute resolution. The composition of the peer review panel shall be subject to the procedures for a rulemaking under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, including its procedures for notice and comment. No political appointee may participate on a peer review panel. The Director of the CFPB shall promulgate a conflict of interest policy that ensures public transparency and accountability, and requires full disclosure of any real or potential conflicts of interest on the parts of individuals that participate in the peer review process. The term "political appointee" means any individual who is employed in a position described in sections 5312 through 5316 of title 5, United States Code (relating to the executive schedule); is a limited term appointee, limited emergency appointee, or non-career appointee in the Senior Executive Service, as defined under paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively, of section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code; is employed in a position in the executive branch of the Government of a confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations; or is employed in a position described in section 1011(b) of Public Law 111-203 (12 U.S.C. 5491(b)).

When the CFPB submits the report to Congress, the CFPB shall at the same time make publicly available a description of the peer review process, including an explanation of the peer review panel's conclusions about the CFPB's methodology and findings, sufficient to provide a basis for judicial review under section 706 of title 5 United States Code, of the report's conclusions to the extent the CFPB sought to use them as the basis for a proposed or final regulation under section 1028(b) of Public Law 111-203 (12 U.S.C. 5518(b)). The deadline for filing comments shall be no earlier than ninety days after publication of the notice in the Federal Register. In addition, in determining whether any rule or final regulation implementing a prohibition or imposition of conditions or limitations on the use of an agreement between a covered person and a consumer for a consumer financial product or service providing for arbitration of any future dispute between the parties is in the public interest and for the protection of consumers, the CFPB shall consider the costs and benefits to consumers including: (1) the practical effect on consumers' access to low cost, fair, and efficient means of resolving claims for the types of injuries that consumers most often incur and that are less likely to be the subject of government enforcement actions; (2) the extent to which private class action proceedings on behalf of consumers regarding consumer financial products and services provide net benefits to consumers in light of the CFPB's and other regulators' enforcement and examination authority; (3) the practical effect of any proposed or final regulation on the availability of pre-dispute arbitration; and (4) the impact of any proposed or final regulation on the cost and availability of credit to consumers and small business. The CFPB shall make a determination based on the information before it that the demonstrable benefits of any proposed or final regulation or rule to consumers outweigh the costs to consumers, taking into account

the factors enumerated just above and other relevant factors; and, the rule subjects pre-dispute arbitration to no more regulation than is necessary to serve the public interest and protect consumers. Such determinations, together with the CFPB analysis and underlying data, shall be published in the Federal Register.

Small Institutions Exemption.—The Committee believes the CFPB should strongly consider the impact the Bureau’s rules have on small institutions, like community banks and credit unions. While these entities are not under direct supervisory oversight by the Bureau, they are still required to comply with rules written for entities many times their size. The Committee is concerned the Bureau may be unintentionally burdening community-based financial institutions and limiting their ability to provide consumer credit. The Dodd-Frank Act gave the Bureau explicit power in section 1022 to tailor its regulations to exempt “any class” of entity from individual rulemakings. To date, the CFPB has made very limited use of this authority. The Committee believes that the CFPB must do more in this area to better tailor its rules to ensure that the Bureau’s regulations do not unnecessarily burden smaller institutions.

The Committee directs the Bureau to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, within 120 days of enactment of this Act, on how it has used its authority under section 1022 in rulemakings to exempt certain classes, any plans to revisit previous rulemakings to more carefully tailor or grant exemptions to rules that have been especially burdensome, and the process for the Bureau to consider exemptions to community institutions in future rulemakings.

Short-term Lending.—The Committee supports meaningful safeguards to prevent predatory lending practices in the short-term lending market. However, the Committee believes the Bureau has not carefully balanced existing regulatory frameworks within States and the need to provide consumers with access to a range of short-term financial services products. In order to ensure viable credit options for all consumers, the Committee believes the Bureau needs to better engage stakeholders, including States with robust statutes in this area, in an open and transparent manner as the Bureau considers any proposed rules. The Committee expects the Bureau to base any regulatory action on complete data and sound analysis, taking into consideration successful State models which have encouraged lending practices that are fair and transparent without restricting access to credit.

State-based Insurance.—The U.S. has a strong history of promoting State-based regulation of the business of insurance. The Committee remains concerned about preemption of these effective State-based regulatory models, including those products that help consumers manage the risks associated with owning a motor vehicle. Furthermore, the Committee supports these products being regulated by State insurance commissioners and reiterates that they are exempt under the Dodd-Frank Act from direct oversight by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

Manufactured Housing.—The Committee does not support abusive home financing practices. However, the Committee is concerned that since Dodd-Frank, new tests for high-cost loans are

pricing consumers out of the market, particularly for homes valued at \$250,000 and below. The Committee believes this especially affects consumers who want to purchase manufactured homes. Credit for these consumers should not be reduced because of overregulation by the Federal Government.

Indirect Auto Lending.—The Committee is concerned the Bureau’s recent actions related to auto lending are reducing competition, regulating auto dealers—over which the Bureau has no jurisdiction—and raising costs to consumers. The Committee strongly supports fair lending protections for consumers but believes that the Bureau needs to act within the law established by Congress and believes that there are significant deficiencies in the Bureau’s statistical methodology and approach to enforcing the Equal Credit Opportunity Act with regard to indirect auto lending.

Qualified Mortgages.—The Committee is supportive of recent efforts to allow for residential mortgages held in portfolio by lenders to be recognized as qualified mortgages for the purposes of the Bureau’s mortgage lending rules. These efforts would especially help community bankers and credit unions who have decreased their mortgage lending business in recent years due to onerous regulatory requirements.

In addition, the Committee supports efforts to clarify the definition of “points and fees” for qualified mortgages in order to improve access to credit for low and moderate income borrowers. The change in definition under Dodd-Frank has caused many borrowers to be unable to obtain a qualified mortgage, causing higher costs and less convenience for the consumers.

Financial Literacy.—The Committee directs the CFPB, in consultation with the Financial Literacy and Education Commission, to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, not less than one year after enactment of this Act, on the feasibility of designating qualified institutions, like universities, State and local educational agencies, and qualified nonprofit agencies or financial institutions as centers of excellence to develop and implement effective financial literacy programs.

The Committee includes the following provisions in the bill:

Section 501. The Committee repeals the prohibition against the Committees on Appropriations reviewing transfers from the Federal Reserve System to the CFPB. Congress has a duty to examine and critique the activities of the CFPB, especially since its expenditures, like any other Federal agency, contribute to a growing Federal debt.

Section 502. The Committee changes the CFPB’s source of funding from transfers from the Federal Reserve System to annual appropriations beginning in fiscal year 2018. Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the CFPB can spend more than half a billion dollars without an annual review by Congress. The Committee believes the CFPB needs oversight as much as banks and nonbanks do and further reminds the CFPB to remain steadfast to its mission to promote fairness and transparency for mortgages, credit cards, and other consumer financial products and services and not to stray into consumer advocacy.

Section 503. The Committee repeats, with modifications, a provision enacted in fiscal year 2016 that requires CFPB to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Com-

mittee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of requests for a transfer of funds from the Federal Reserve System.

Section 504. The Committee directs the CFPB to submit quarterly reports on its activities and to testify on its activities when requested. The report shall include, among other things, how the CFPB allocates its funds and staff.

Section 505. The Committee changes the management of the CFPB to a five-member Board of Directors, to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. Most financial regulatory agencies have a five-member commission or board. More voices at the top of the Bureau's management structure will help the CFPB become attuned to more diverse viewpoints.

Section 506. The Committee prohibits the CFPB from implementing a rule regarding the use of arbitration until the Bureau addresses certain requirements.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$125,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	130,500,000
Recommended in the bill	120,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 10,500,000

The Consumer Product Safety Act established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), an independent Federal regulatory agency, to reduce the risk of injury associated with consumer products.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$120,000,000 for the CPSC for fiscal year 2017. Within the amount provided under this heading, \$1,000,000 is for CPSC to establish three advisory committees to address (1) the importation of products within CPSC's jurisdiction (2) consumer product recalls (3) public disclosures of information. Each advisory committee shall consist of 20 members appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission and approved by a majority of Commissioners; meet at least once per quarter and submit a quarterly report to the Commission, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate. Not later than 30 days after the second quarterly meeting of an advisory committee, each such advisory committee is directed to submit a report on the findings of the advisory committee to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate. These advisory committees will terminate at the end of fiscal year 2017.

Test Burden Reduction.—In fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the Committee provided the Commission a total of \$2 million for the specific purpose of carrying out the congressionally mandated respon-

sibility of reducing the burden associated with third-party testing rules. The Committee is frustrated that there has been no real tangible relief to small businesses despite the amount of resources the Commission has been provided. The CPSC has identified a significant number of opportunities for test burden reduction, however, to date nothing in the way of meaningful burden reduction has been accomplished. The Committee directs the Commission to continue to provide quarterly reports updating the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on its efforts to reduce the costs of third-party testing, including any that the Commission has chosen not to pursue.

Voluntary Recall.—The Committee remains concerned about proposed changes to the voluntary recall system that would serve to negatively impact small businesses. Despite overwhelming opposition, the Commission continues to move forward with a final rule on voluntary recalls. The Committee opposes making unnecessary changes to a recall system that has worked well over the past 40 years, owing to a successful partnership between businesses and the Commission. To that end, the Committee prohibits funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on voluntary recalls.

Public Disclosures of Information.—Section 6(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA) requires CPSC to take reasonable steps to ensure that any disclosure of information relating to a consumer product safety incident is accurate and fair. The Committee remains concerned that the Commission is proceeding with a proposed rule on section 6(b) that threatens to undermine a successful partnership based on openness and trust between industry and the Commission. The Committee cautions the Commission about making changes to a process that has succeeded in both protecting the consumer against harm and protecting industry against inaccurate disclosures of information before an investigation has been completed. Consequently, the Committee prohibits funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on information disclosures under Section 6(b).

Window Coverings.—The Committee continues to support the cooperative efforts of CPSC and the window coverings industry to educate consumers on window covering safety. The Committee encourages continued cooperation between CPSC and industry on developing voluntary standards for its products through the current voluntary standards setting process.

Pool and Spa Safety.—The Committee commends the CPSC for continuing to provide resources for the national and grassroots “Pool Safely” campaign, a safety information and education program designed to reduce child drownings and near-drowning injuries and maintain a zero fatality rate for drain entrapments. This multifaceted initiative includes consumer and industry education efforts, press events, partnerships, outreach, and advertising. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the Pool Safely campaign.

In fiscal year 2016, the Commission awarded five local governments more than \$780,000 for pool and spa safety grants established by the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act. The funding will provide assistance to local governments for education, training, and enforcement of pool safety requirements that are intended to save lives and prevent serious injuries. The Committee

applauds the Commission’s efforts to distribute guidance and model legislation to assist all states in becoming active participants in the enforcement and education of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act.

Flame Retardant Chemicals.— As the Commission considers new upholstered furniture flammability standards, the Committee encourages the Commission to take steps to reduce or limit the use of flame retardant chemicals.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY
COMMISSION

Section 510. The Committee continues language prohibiting funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$9,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	9,800,000
Recommended in the bill	4,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 4,700,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 4,900,000

The Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) and is charged with implementing provisions of that Act relating to the reform of Federal election administration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,900,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the EAC.

The Committee strongly supports the successful administration of Federal elections and the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002. However, the Committee believes the EAC is no longer effectively carrying out its mandate. At present, one seat remains vacant and the agency has been operating without legislative authorization since 2005. For six years the Administration has not requested additional grant funding for HAVA grants, and there is currently less than \$10 million left in grants to distribute. The work of the EAC consists largely of auditing HAVA grant money previously distributed, some of which is carried out by the EAC Inspector General, and examining new voting technologies, the technology aspects of which are performed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and private testing laboratories.

In February 2013, rather than turn to the EAC, the President chose to form a new ad hoc commission by Executive Order to review and propose best practices related to concerns from the 2012 elections regarding polling place wait times, and military and overseas voting.

This Committee is not advocating doing away with the changes made to voting law in HAVA. Rather, the Committee believes these laws do not require an independent Federal agency. The Committee supports legislation that was introduced in the 114th Con-

gress and reported by the Committee on House Administration to terminate the EAC.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$384,012,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	358,286,000
Recommended in the bill	314,844,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 69,168,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 43,442,000

The mission of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is to implement the Communications Act of 1934 and assure the availability of high quality communications services for all Americans.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$314,844,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FCC, all of which is to be derived from offsetting collections.

The Committee recommendation includes bill language, similar to language included in previous Appropriations Acts, which allows: (1) up to \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; (2) purchase and hire of motor vehicles; (3) special counsel fees; (4) collection of \$314,844,000 in section 9 fees; (5) a prohibition on amounts collected in excess of \$314,844,000 from being available for obligation; (6) a prohibition on remaining offsetting collections from prior years from being available for obligation; (7) a cap of \$106,000,000 for the administration and implementation of incentive auctions, as required by P.L. 112–96; and (8) provides not less than \$11,751,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. The Committee notes its support for the Office of Engineering and Technology.

Net Neutrality/Open Internet.—The Committee has purposefully kept funding for the FCC flat since fiscal year 2012 to keep the agency focused on mission-critical work. Instead, the FCC has prioritized politically polarizing rulemakings at the expense of the important work the Commission has to do. The U.S. has four times more capital investment in broadband, twice as much investment in mobile services, and more competition and access to high-speed networks than Europe. At a time when U.S. innovation, investment, and demand in this area is expanding, it is truly concerning that the FCC would act to limit both future investment and, potentially, consumer choice. With an increased level of competition in the marketplace, there should be less need for regulation. The internet has been an unparalleled catalyst for innovation, yet the FCC has voted to constrain and control something that has brought about innumerable technological advancements and American jobs.

The Committee has included sections 630, 631, and 632 to address some of these concerns.

Incentive Auction.—The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112–96) authorized the FCC to conduct a voluntary broadcast incentive auction and Congress allocated \$1.75 billion to reimburse the service and equipment costs of channel re-

location incurred by the television broadcast industry, such as changes to antennas, transmitters, transmission lines, and towers. The Committee is aware of concerns about the length of time and funds available to broadcasters to repack stations at the conclusion of the incentive auction. The Committee intends to monitor this issue closely. Both broadcasters and those purchasing spectrum must participate in good faith for the incentive auction to be successful. The Committee supports the Commission's administration of these auctions and expects the FCC to take into careful consideration any participating entity's concerns. The Committee has consistently supported the incentive auction and expects the FCC to continue to work toward its success.

Auction Administration.—The Committee has been supportive of the FCC's administration of the incentive auction, as required by Public Law 112–96, and recognizes the substantial work associated with the implementation of these auctions. Over the past three years, the Committee has increased the FCC's auction administration cap in order to support the administration of the incentive auction. However, the Committee is concerned the Commission may have confused increased funding for a specific time-limited activity with increased funding in general. Any increase in funding for auction administration is less funding for deficit reduction. The FCC should carefully consider any further requested increases to the auction administration cap and provide sufficient justification for the increase in funding.

In addition, the Committee believes greater budget transparency is still needed in order to better understand how the use of these funds fits into the Commission's overall budget request. In fiscal year 2015, the Committee directed the Commission to provide annually in the budget submission a detailed justification on how the Commission intends to spend these funds, including FTE levels and programmatic initiatives. The Committee believes the disclosures of how auction administration funds are spent is an important part of its oversight of the Commission and directs the FCC to continue to include a detailed justification in its annual budget submission and to make the detailed report on the use of auction funds publicly available on the Commission's website.

Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that the penalties the Commission has imposed in recent years are less tied to the evidence of harm and clear metrics, and more to bring attention to the Commission. While the Committee generally supports FCC's efforts in protecting consumers, the Commission must be cognizant of its responsibility to find clear evidence of violations before imposing penalties, and to provide the subject of an enforcement action adequate prior notice and the opportunity to respond to the alleged violation. If the Commission finds evidence of wrongdoing, the Committee expects the Commission to collect fines in a timely manner.

Fines.—The Committee is concerned that the Commission is not collecting fines in a timely manner, potentially rendering fines uncollectable due to the statute of limitations. Beginning not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the FCC shall submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce in the House, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transport-

tation in the Senate on the status of its efforts on tracking and collecting monetary penalties assessed by the agency. The reports shall include a list of all Notices of Apparent Liability (NALs) pending, including the date it was issued; all NALs released, including the date of release; all forfeiture orders pending, including the date it was issued; all forfeiture orders released, including date of release and date upon which payment is due; all timely paid forfeiture orders; all forfeiture orders referred to the Department of Justice for collection, including date of referral; all consent decrees, including date adopted; and all consent decrees that have resulting in a payment, including date of payment. Additionally, for each of the items listed above, the Commission shall provide the date on which the U.S. Government will no longer be able to effectively prosecute the alleged violation as a result of the statute of limitations. The initial report shall also include a description of the FCC's collection process.

Set-Top Boxes.—The Committee has strong concerns with the recent proposal related to set-top boxes. While the Committee supports advances in technology in this area that benefit consumers, the Committee believes the Commission's proposal falls short, especially with regard to privacy and copyright concerns. Consumer privacy and legal copyright concerns are not adequately addressed in the FCC's proposal, nor is the clear fact that most set-top boxes will be obsolete in the coming years. It seems that technology and active marketplace competition are outpacing the Commission's rulemakings. The Committee strongly encourages the Commission to further review its proposal for the widespread impact it may have on consumer privacy, all parties in the video programming marketplace, content diversity, and intellectual property and content licensing. These impacts should be carefully studied and considered before the Commission moves forward with any final rule. The Committee has included section 636 to address this issue.

Telephone Consumer Protection Act.—The Committee believes that the FCC must do more to ensure that consumers are able to receive important notifications and timely updates about financial developments that will impact their existing accounts at depository institutions. The Committee is concerned that the FCC's recent Order related to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) will make it more difficult for financial institutions to contact their members about identity theft or data breaches. While the FCC adopted an exemption for "free end user calls" made by financial institutions, specifically for the purpose of: (1) calls intended to prevent fraudulent transactions or identity theft; (2) data security breach notifications; (3) measures consumers may take to prevent identity theft following a data breach; and (4) money transfer notifications, there is still a great deal of confusion. The Committee strongly encourages the FCC to revisit the Order and address technical questions that have been raised that may be impossible for a financial institution to resolve, such as whether or not the consumer will be charged for such texts or calls by their plan provider, or if they will count against their plan limits. The Committee also believes that the FCC should provide more flexibility to the prescriptive requirements for financial institutions using this exemption, especially because this exemption was meant to apply in exigent circumstances to protect consumers. The Committee notes the

Commission currently has a number of outstanding petitions to clarify its TCPA Order.

Broadband Access.—The Committee strongly encourages the FCC to continue to work with the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) to allocate Universal Service Funds for broadband expansion, especially in areas that could most benefit from increased job opportunities that can come from access to broadband. In particular, the Committee believes the Commission should support and focus efforts on broadband expansion in rural and economically disadvantaged areas in order to maximize the use of USF funds. The Committee believes the deployment of broadband in rural and economically disadvantaged areas is a driver of economic development and jobs and expects the Commission to prioritize these efforts.

Rate floor.—As the Commission works to complete a rule to develop a “rate floor” methodology, the Committee encourages the Commission to be sure the methodology is more reflective of the effective value of local voice telephony service to a given customer in high-cost rural areas (including the number of other customers that can be reached via a local call) and that ultimately sets the “rate floor” at a range below the national average of local urban rates plus state regulated fees for such service that better reflects reasonable comparability of local voice telephony rates as required by law.

Universal Service.—In recognition of the ongoing rapidly changing communications industry landscape, the Committee believes it is imperative that the Federal State Joint Board on Universal Service identify and provide Universal Service Fund (USF) contributions reform recommendations to the FCC. The committee further urges that such recommendations should expressly recognize that continuing to base contributions only on legacy telecommunications services revenues (and a limited number of other service revenues) will undermine, and ultimately threaten universal access to advanced communications by eroding the sustainability of the USF program and placing unfair and inequitable burdens for support of the program on a small subset of communications network users.

Universal Service Fund High Cost Program.—The Committee believes the Commission should continue to move toward concluding its work of updating the rate-of-return distribution mechanism of the Universal Service Fund (USF) High Cost program in a manner that is consistent with the statutory mandate of providing specific, predictable, and sufficient support to ensure universal access to reasonably comparable services at reasonably comparable rates. The reformed mechanism should allow rural consumers to purchase standalone broadband at affordable rates, and support the construction, maintenance, and operation of networks that can be efficiently upgraded over time to keep pace with consumer needs. The FCC should also be mindful of the potential impacts of any reforms on other important federal governmental programs, such as those administered by the Rural Utilities Service (RUS), which promote and sustain the deployment of broadband-capable networks to customers in rural areas, particularly given that such impacts could also adversely affect the Federal budget. Finally, the Commission should work quickly and collaboratively with Congress, the

RUS, other agencies, and other affected stakeholders if any adverse or negative unintended consequences arise out of the reforms.

Call Completion.—The FCC shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing the agency’s efforts to resolve call completion issues and to prevent discriminatory delivery of calls to any area of the country.

Territories and Tribal Lands.—The Committee is concerned about the disparity in access to broadband between the territories, tribal lands, and the 50 states. The Committee encourages the Commission to implement policies that increase broadband access and adoption in these areas.

Vacant Channels.—The Committee is concerned about the FCC’s “vacant channel” proceeding, in which the FCC contemplates setting aside additional broadcast television spectrum after the broadcast incentive auction for unlicensed use. The broadcast spectrum the Commission is considering for unlicensed could otherwise meet demand for LPTV and translator licenses in the post-auction broadcast band. While the Committee recognizes the value of unlicensed spectrum to our national information economy, LPTV and translators also serve an important role in serving rural and underserved television viewing audiences. Given the uncertainty LPTV and translator licensees face at the end of the incentive auction, the FCC should not pursue additional unlicensed spectrum in the broadcast band at the expense of LPTV and translator licensees until the incentive auction is complete, so that it can accurately assess the need for spectrum to serve communities with LPTV stations and translators.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$34,568,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	35,958,000
Recommended in the bill	35,958,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,390,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	— —

Funding for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is provided pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1105(a)(25), which requires a separate appropriation for each Office of Inspector General established under section 11(2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$35,958,000 from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) Resolution Fund to finance the OIG.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$76,119,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	80,540,000
Recommended in the bill	80,540,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+4,421,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- - -

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on contributions and expenditures, and performs other tasks related to Federal elections.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,540,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FEC.

In fiscal year 2016, the Committee provided the FEC with \$5,000,000 for costs associated with a facilities relocation, and provides an additional \$8,000,000 in fiscal year 2017. The Committee is supportive of providing the FEC with adequate resources for its facilities and expects future funding requests to be reduced.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$26,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	27,062,000
Recommended in the bill	26,631,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+431,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-431,000

Established by title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral arbiter in the labor activities of non-postal Federal employees, Departments and agencies, and Federal unions on matters outlined in the Act, including collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer. Under the Foreign Service Act of 1980, the FLRA also addresses similar issues affecting Foreign Service personnel by providing staff support for the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel and the Foreign Service Labor Relations Board.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,631,000 for the FLRA for fiscal year 2017.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$306,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	342,000,000
Recommended in the bill	317,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+10,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-25,000,000

The mission of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is to enforce a variety of Federal antitrust and consumer protection laws. Appropriations for both the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Commission are partially financed by Hart-Scott-Rodino Act pre-merger filing fees. The Commission's appropriation is also partially offset by Do-Not-Call registry fees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$317,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the FTC. The Congressional Budget Office estimates \$125,000,000 of collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger filing fees and \$15,000,000 of collections from Do-Not-Call list fees will partially offset the appropriation requirement for this account.

Deceptive Online Marketing.—The Committee remains concerned that certain market conditions create incentives for fraudulent and deceptive online activity associated with third-party online hotel resellers or affiliates that do not have direct contractual relationship with hotel companies. The Committee believes the FTC should further investigate deceptive online advertising that misleads consumers into mistakenly providing their credit card information to fraudulent online websites purporting to be a hotel's website or online booking portal. Financial harm to the consumer is significant and growing as more consumers utilize internet booking from mobile devices. The Committee directs the Commission to study the mobile and online hotel booking market focusing on deceptive activity associated with third party online hotel resellers or affiliates that do not have a contract with a hotel company. The Committee directs the Commission to report back to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 90 days of enactment on recommended enforcement actions against deceptive marketers engaging in the online hotel booking market and appropriate remedies to apply in this area to protect consumers from falling victim to these scams.

Credit Education.—The Committee believes that consumers should be able to obtain personalized, legitimate credit education products and tools in order to improve their financial health. However, the Committee is concerned that the broad scope of the Credit Repair Organizations Act (CROA) has created a barrier for legitimate companies from being able to provide these valuable services in a consumer-friendly manner. The Committee directs the FTC to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the benefits of consumer access to credit education and improvement services, and the extent to which CROA impedes the research, development, and provision of new credit education products, services, and technology in the marketplace by consumer reporting agencies as defined by the Fair Credit Reporting Act and other entities. The FTC shall publish the report on its website.

Contact Lenses.—The Committee is aware of the FTC's ongoing review of its contact lens rule and directs the Commission to keep

the Committee apprised of any findings regarding patient safety and enforcement of consumers' rights.

Agency Overlap.—The creation of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB) transferred some areas of consumer protection jurisdiction that were once the sole purview of the FTC to the CFPB. The Committee is aware of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by both the CFPB and the FTC and understands that the agencies consult on areas of common jurisdiction, such as debt collection. However, the Committee intends to continue to monitor this issue as duplicative efforts in regulatory rulemaking and enforcement activities waste agency resources, and could place unnecessary burdens on businesses, the economy, and the American taxpayer. The Committee expects the FTC to continue to ensure duplicative efforts on rulemakings are avoided before agency resources are wasted.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Committee continues several reporting requirements for the General Services Administration (GSA) for fiscal year 2017.

Takings and Exchanges.—Using existing statutory authorities, GSA has been working to dispose of properties that no longer meet the needs of Federal agencies in exchange for assets of like value. Some of these exchanges are very complex in nature and involve multi-year, multi-party, and multi-billion dollar contracts. In addition, GSA also has the statutory authority to take properties. The Committee believes in some instances employing such authorities can result in savings to the taxpayer when appropriately executed and wants to be kept informed of these activities. In order to provide increased transparency for the use and planned use of these authorities, the Administrator is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter on the use of these authorities. The report shall include a description of all takings and exchange actions that occurred or were considered during the most recently completed quarter of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks for each action. The report shall also include the planned or considered use of takings and exchange authorities during the remainder of the fiscal year, including the costs, benefits, and risks of each action.

Spending Report.—Within 50 days after the end of each quarter, GSA shall submit spending reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. The reports shall include actual obligations incurred and estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year for each appropriation in the Federal Buildings Fund and regular discretionary appropriations. The reports shall include obligations by object class, program, project and activity.

State of the Portfolio.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report on the state of the Public Buildings Service's real estate portfolio for fiscal year 2016. The content included in the report shall be comparable to the tabular information provided in past State of the Portfolio reports, including, but not limited to, the number of leases; the number of buildings; amount of square feet, revenue, expenses by type, and vacant space; top customers by square feet and annual

rent; completed new construction, completed major repairs and alterations, and disposals, in total and by region where appropriate.

Land Ports of Entry State of the Portfolio.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, GSA is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate a report on the state of the land ports of entry portfolio. The content of this report shall include, but shall not be limited to, a prioritized list of new construction and major repairs and alterations projects.

Activities Report.—The Committee directs GSA to submit a report no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding how it ensures an appropriate level of minority, women, and veteran owned firms' participation in its facilities and procurement activities.

Courthouse Construction.—The Committee provided significant funding for new courthouse construction in fiscal year 2016. The Committee is encouraged by the collaborative working relationship of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Marshals Service, and GSA to ensure construction projects are completed on schedule and on budget.

Alamo Mission.—The State of Texas is working to develop a Master Plan for the Alamo Mission that will preserve and interpret this historic shrine for future generations. With Federally-owned buildings located adjacent to the Alamo Mission, the Committee encourages the GSA to be an active participant in the development of a Master Plan, including offering federal property for lease or sale to the State of Texas for fair market value.

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2016	\$10,196,124,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2017	10,178,338,000
Recommended in the bill	9,244,808,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2016	– 951,316,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017 request	– 933,530,000

The Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) accounts for the activities of the Public Buildings Service (PBS), which provides space and services for Federal agencies in a relationship similar to that of landlord and tenant. The FBF, established in 1975, replaces direct appropriations with income derived from rent assessments, which approximate commercial rates for comparable space and services. The Committee makes funds available through a process of placing limitations on obligations from the FBF as a way of allocating funds for various FBF activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation on the availability of funds of \$9,244,808,000 for the FBF.

To carry out the purposes of the FBF, the revenues and collections deposited into the FBF shall be available for necessary expenses in the aggregate amount of \$9,244,808,000 of which:

\$504,918,000 is for construction and acquisition, \$758,790,000 is for repairs and alterations, \$5,645,000,000 is for rental of space, and \$2,336,100,000 is for building operations.

Historically, prior to obligating funding for prospectus-level construction, alterations, or leases, the Administration has waited for the project to be authorized through a resolution approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in the House and the Committee on Environment and Public Works in the Senate as required by title 40 of the United States Code and in accordance with the proviso included in the FBF appropriations limiting the obligation of funds to prospectus-level projects approved by the authorizing committees. The Committee supports this process and believes that prospectus-level projects warrant a thorough review from both the Appropriations Committee and the authorizing committees. The Committee expects the Administration to continue to follow this process.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2016	\$1,607,738,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2017	1,330,522,000
Recommended in the bill	504,918,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2016	- 1,102,820,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017 request	- 825,604,000

The construction and acquisition fund finances the project cost of design, construction, and management and inspection costs of new Federal facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$504,918,000 for construction and acquisition:

- \$200,000,000 for the FBI Headquarters Consolidation;
- \$248,213,000 for the Calexico West, California, United States Land Port of Entry;
- \$7,000,000 for the Southeast Federal Center Remediation, District of Columbia, Washington;
- \$5,749,000 for the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Pembina, North Dakota;
- \$31,200,000 for a Federal Office Building, Boyers, Pennsylvania;
- \$12,756,000 for the Internal Revenue Service Annex Building, Austin, Texas.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2016	\$735,331,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2017	841,617,000
Recommended in the bill	758,790,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2016	+23,459,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017 request	- 82,827,000

The repairs and alterations activity funds the project cost of design, construction, management and inspection for the repair, alter-

ation, and modernization of existing real estate assets in addition to various special programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$758,790,000 to remain available until expended for repairs and alterations.

Major Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for repairs and alterations projects that exceed the prospectus threshold. The funds are provided to address GSA’s highest priority facility needs. The Committee directs GSA to submit a detailed plan, by project, regarding the use of Major Repairs and Alterations funds, not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act. GSA is directed to provide notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 15 days prior to any changes in the use of these funds.

Basic Repairs and Alterations.—The Committee recommends \$312,090,000 for non-recurring repairs and alterations projects between \$10,000 and the current prospectus threshold of \$2,850,000.

Fire and Life Safety.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 to improve building safety, abate hazardous material, and repair structural deficiencies. These projects include, but are not limited to, fire alarm, sprinkler, electrical, ventilation, heating, and elevator systems.

Judiciary Court Security Program.—The Committee recommends \$26,700,000 for the construction, acquisition, repair, alteration, and security projects for the Judiciary as prioritized by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Consolidation Activities.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for the cost of consolidating space. Given the reduction in the Federal workforce and Federal agency budgets, the Committee believes that it is prudent to reduce the GSA building inventory, particularly with regard to the thousands of surplus and underutilized buildings. The Committee appreciates the Administration’s commitment to “freeze the footprint” of the Federal Government (OMB management procedures memorandum 2013–02) by prohibiting increases in the total square footage of domestic offices and warehouses. Projects selected for consolidation should result in reduced annual rent paid by the agency, not exceed \$10,000,000 in costs, and have an approved prospectus. GSA is required to submit a spend plan and explanation for each project including estimated savings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate before obligating funds.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters.—The Committee recommends \$200,000,000 for the FBI Headquarters consolidation.

In fiscal year 2016, the Committee provided GSA with \$75 million in recognition of the need for a new consolidated FBI Headquarters. However, GSA’s insistence on using its exchange authorities to fund the design and construction of a new headquarters through the sale of the J. Edgar Hoover Building is another example of weak property disposal. GSA’s request for \$1.4 billion for the FBI in fiscal year 2017 is evidence of its inexperience and inability to execute an exchange of this scale.

This Committee has consistently questioned whether an exchange was financially and practically advisable and whether

GSA's decision to forgo the normal disposal process would obtain the best deal for the taxpayer. To date, GSA has not provided the Committee with the total project cost, estimated costs of site acquisition, or its current valuation of the J. Edgar Hoover Building.

Furthermore, GSA has failed to explain the massive miscalculation of construction and acquisition costs compared to its original projection that the value of the Hoover building would more than pay for a new FBI Headquarters. The absence of a House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee approved prospectus for the FBI Headquarters consolidation casts further doubt about the exchange. The Committee is frustrated by the lack of detail regarding the project cost and expects GSA to be more forthcoming with information.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2016	\$5,579,055,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2017	5,655,581,000
Recommended in the bill	5,645,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2016	+65,945,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017 request	-10,581,000

The rental of space program funds lease payments made to privately-owned buildings, temporary space for Federal employees during major repair and alteration projects, and relocations from Federal buildings due to forced moves and relocations as a result of health and safety conditions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$5,645,000,000 for rental of space. The Committee expects GSA to reduce the amount of leased space in its inventory at a faster pace.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on Availability of Revenue:	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 2016	\$2,274,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget request, fiscal year 2017	2,350,618,000
Recommended in the bill	2,336,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2016	+62,100,000
Availability limitation, fiscal year 2017 request	-14,518,000

The building operations account funds services that Federal agencies in GSA-owned buildings and occasionally in GSA-leased buildings, when not provided by the lessor, directly benefit from such as building security, cleaning, utilities, window washing, snow removal, pest control, and maintenance of heating, air conditioning, ventilating, plumbing, sewage, electrical, elevator, escalator, and fire protection systems. In addition, this account funds all the personnel and administrative expenses for carrying out construction and acquisition, repair and alteration, and leasing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a limitation of \$2,336,100,000 for Building Operations and Maintenance. Within this amount, \$1,184,790,000 is for building services and \$1,151,310,000 is for salaries and expenses. Up to five percent of the funds may be

transferred between these activities upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a spend plan, by region, regarding the use of these funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$58,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	64,497,000
Recommended in the bill	58,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 6,497,000

The Office of Government-Wide Policy provides Federal agencies with guidelines, best practices, and performance measures for complying with all the laws, regulations, and executive orders related to: acquisition and procurement, personal and real property management, travel and transportation management, electronic customer service delivery, and use of Federal advisory committees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,000,000 for Government-wide Policy.

Green Buildings.—The Committee shares the GSA’s goal of reducing building expenses through the efficient use of energy and water and encourages energy efficiency to be considered when purchasing construction and building materials, such as sustainable wood products. The Committee is concerned, however, that GSA’s current green building policies and practices are tailored to reflect the standards of a specific third-party certification system rather than the public interest in greater energy and water efficiency. All agencies should be wary of becoming captured; no third-party certification program has a monopoly on how to attain efficiency, much less sustainability. For example, efficiency and sustainability can be achieved not just through the design of buildings or major renovations and the selection of materials, but also through proper building maintenance and usage, building codes, energy codes, energy efficiency rating systems, or a combination thereof.

The Committee recognizes sustainable roofing systems as a viable option for government buildings.

Information Technology Supply Chain Report.—No later than 120 days after the enactment of this act, the GSA shall consult with the Department of Defense (DOD) about the effectiveness of DOD’s implementation of the supply chain security requirements set forth in Section 806 of the Fiscal Year 2011 National Defense Authorization Act, which required DOD to better manage its information technology supply chain. After consultation with DOD, GSA shall submit an unclassified report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on the feasibility of adopting DOD-like supply chain security initiatives. This report should also include an unclassified assessment of the supply chain risks posed by potentially untrustworthy sub-contractors, as well as a general plan to mitigate such risks.

SDVOSB Participation.—The Committee encourages GSA to work with the Department of Veterans Affairs and other Federal agencies to ensure the participation of Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSBs), consistent with the provisions of P.L. 109–461 and Executive Order 13360, in conjunction with the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI) for purchasing channel decisions, other agency contracting and procurement opportunities relevant to Janitorial and Sanitation products, and other areas. The Committee encourages GSA to take proactive steps to ensure SDVOSBs have fair and reasonable opportunities to participate in GSA procurement processes when they have valid Federal Supply Schedules (FSS).

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$49,376,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	50,174,000
Recommended in the bill	49,266,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 110,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 908,000

This account provides appropriations for activities that are not feasible for a user fee arrangement. Included under this heading are personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Acquisition Service; real property utilization and disposal activities of the Public Buildings Service; select management and administration activities including support of government-wide emergency management activities; and top-level, agency-wide management communication activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$49,266,000 for operating expenses. Within the amount provided under this heading, \$25,869,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal, and \$23,397,000 is for the Office of the Administrator.

Federal Real Property Profile.—The Committee remains extremely frustrated with the slow pace at which GSA and other Federal agencies are improving the accuracy of the Federal Real Property Profile. The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) named managing Federal real property to its 2015 High Risk List. The Committee is concerned that despite language in the fiscal year 2015 and 2016 reports, GSA has not made progress on the value and accuracy of its inventory, taken steps to include public lands as required by Executive Order 13327, made the FRPP available to the public, or geo-enabling the FRPP. The Committee is outraged that the Federal Government cannot provide an accurate accounting to the American public of all the property that it owns. The Committee expects GSA to work with agencies across government and utilize geographic information technology to improve the data contained in this report and enhance transparency to the American taxpayer. The Committee directs GSA to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on steps taken to improve the quality and transparency of the profile within 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$9,184,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	9,275,000
Recommended in the bill	9,275,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+91,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

This account provides appropriations for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA). The CBCA is charged with facilitating the prompt, efficient, and inexpensive resolution of disputes through the use of alternate dispute resolution.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,275,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$65,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	66,000,000
Recommended in the bill	65,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-1,000,000

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct GSA management and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal and contract audits. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of GSA operations and programs, test internal control systems, and develop information to improve operating efficiencies and enhance customer services. Contract audits provide professional advice to GSA contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$3,277,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	3,865,000
Recommended in the bill	1,932,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	-1,345,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-1,933,000

This appropriation provides pensions, office staff, and related expenses for former Presidents Jimmy Carter, George H.W. Bush, William Clinton, and George W. Bush, and future former President Barack Obama.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,932,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	\$9,500,000
Recommended in the bill	9,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+9,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

In accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended, this appropriation provides for transition services to the outgoing and incoming Presidential offices. The Committee directs GSA to provide the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate with quarterly reports detailing how funds in this account are spent.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,500,000 for presidential transition.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$55,894,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	58,428,000
Recommended in the bill	55,894,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-2,534,000

The Federal Citizen Services Fund (the Fund) appropriation provides for the salaries and expenses of GSA's Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT). The Fund enables citizen access and engagement with government through an array of operational programs and direct citizen facing services. The Fund provides electronic or other methods of access to and understanding of Federal information, benefits, and services to citizens, businesses, local governments, and the media.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$55,894,000 for the Federal Citizen Services Fund. The Committee expects the funds provided for these activities, combined with efficiency gains and resource prioritization will result in increased delivery of information to the public and in the ease of transaction with the government.

All the income collected by the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies (OCSIT) in the form of reimbursements from Federal agencies, user fees for publications ordered by the public, payments from private entities for services rendered, and gifts from the public is available to the OCSIT without regard to fiscal year limitations, but is subject to an annual limitation of \$150,000,000. Any revenues accruing in excess of this amount shall remain in the

fund and are not available for expenditure except as authorized in Appropriation Acts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 520. The Committee continues the provision providing authority for the use of funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Section 522. The Committee continues the provision requiring funds proposed for developing courthouse construction requests to meet appropriate standards and the priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 523. The Committee continues the provision providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the assessed rent.

Section 524. The Committee continues the provision that permits GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Federal Government.

Section 525. The Committee continues the provision requiring the Administrator to ensure that the delineated area of procurement for all lease agreements is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus unless prior notice is given to the committees of jurisdiction.

Section 526. The Committee continues the provision requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 527. The Committee includes a new provision eliminating GSA's authority from transferring lapsed funds into the Working Capital Fund.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$46,835,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	47,428,000
Recommended in the bill	47,131,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+296,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-297,000

The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established to protect the civil service merit system. The MSPB adjudicates appeals primarily involving personnel actions, certain Federal employee complaints, and retirement benefits issues. The MSPB reports to the President whether merit systems are sufficiently free of prohibited employment practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$47,131,000 for the MSPB. The recommendation includes a transfer of \$2,345,000 from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$379,393,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	380,634,000
Recommended in the bill	380,634,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,241,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

This appropriation provides NARA with funds for its basic operations for management of the Federal Government's archives and records, services to the public, operation of Presidential libraries, review for declassification of classified security information, and includes funding for the Electronic Records Archives which preserves, stores, and manages digital Federal records for archival purposes, ensuring long-term access.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$380,634,000 for the Operating Expenses of NARA.

The Committee directs NARA to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, no later than April 30, 2017, detailing the Archives' activity and spending related to the Presidential transition.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$4,180,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	4,801,000
Recommended in the bill	4,801,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+621,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audits and investigations and serves as an independent, internal advocate to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within NARA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,801,000 for the OIG for fiscal year 2016.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$7,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	7,500,000
Recommended in the bill	7,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

This appropriation provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide. It enables the National Archives to maintain its facilities in

proper condition for visitors, researchers, and employees, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for repairs and restoration.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION
GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$5,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	5,000,000
Recommended in the bill	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+1,000,000

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) program provides for grants to preserve and publish records that document American history. Administered within the National Archives and Records Administration, the NHPRC helps State, local, and private institutions preserve non-Federal records, helps publish the papers of major figures in American history, and helps archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 NHPRC.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$2,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Community Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (CDRLF) was established in 1979 to assist officially designated “low-income” credit unions in providing basic financial services to low-income communities. Low-interest loans and deposits are made available to assist these credit unions. Loans or deposits are normally repaid in five years, although shorter repayment periods may be considered. Technical assistance grants are also available to low-income credit unions. Earnings generated from the CDRLF are available to fund technical assistance grants in addition to funds provided for specifically in appropriations acts. Grants are available for improving operations as well as addressing safety and soundness issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the National Credit Union Administration’s CDRLF for technical assistance grants. The Committee expects the CDRLF to continue making loans from their available funds derived from repaid loans and interest earned on previous loans to designated credit unions.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$15,742,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	16,090,000
Recommended in the bill	16,090,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+348,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) established by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, partners with other executive branch Departments and agencies to foster high ethical standards. The OGE issues and monitors rules regulations, and memoranda pertaining to the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest, post-employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure for executive branch employees. The OGE is also responsible for creating and running an electronic financial disclosure system under the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge (STOCK) Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,090,000 for the OGE.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$245,238,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	289,520,000
Recommended in the bill	286,478,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+41,240,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-3,042,000

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the Federal agency responsible for management of Federal human resources policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. OPM provides a government-wide policy framework for personnel matters, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis), and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law, with emphasis on such issues as veterans preference. OPM oversees examining of applicants for employment; issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, training, investigations; and many other aspects of personnel management, and operates a reimbursable training program for the Federal Government's managers and executives. OPM is also responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits and life insurance programs affecting most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their survivors.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$144,867,000 for the General Fund. The Committee also recommends \$141,611,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds.

OPM has struggled for decades to process Federal retirees' pension claims quickly and accurately. As a result, tens of thousands of new retirees wait months to receive their complete annuities—some wait more than a year—and in the meantime they may be constrained by reduced interim pensions. The Committee expects OPM to continue to make retirement processing a priority and move to a fully-automated electronic filing system. The Committee believes that the backlog and delays in retirement processing are unacceptable and directs OPM to continue to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate with monthly reports on its progress in addressing the backlog in claims.

In the wake of the two massive data breaches, OPM must continue to take steps to secure the personally identifiable information and material relating to security clearances of all current, former, and prospective federal government employees. The Committee has provided full funding for the Administration's fiscal years 2016 and 2017 requests for cybersecurity and expects OPM to continue with IT upgrades to secure its networks against future attacks.

National Bureau of Investigations.—The Committee requires more information about the Administration's proposal to create the National Bureau of Investigations (NBIB), which will replace OPM's Federal Investigative Services Branch, and, therefore, directs OPM to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate quarterly progress reports highlighting the NBIB implementation plan, timeline, and milestones; costs for each phase of implementation and anticipated outyear costs; governance, resource management, and accountability policies between OPM and Department of Defense; and a human capital plan as well as other significant issues related to standing-up the NBIB.

Critical Functions.—The recent security breaches, focus on system upgrades, and the new National Background Investigations Bureau should not detract OPM from fulfilling its critical functions such as recruiting, retaining and developing a Federal workforce to serve the American people. OPM serves the Federal workforce by directing human resources and employee management services, and administering retirement benefits, managing healthcare and insurance programs, overseeing merit-based and inclusive hiring in to the civil service, and providing a secure employment process. The Committee reminds OPM's senior management to not lose sight of its mission as it responds to critical IT challenges.

Recruitment.—The Committee is concerned with the length of time it often takes the Federal Government to hire qualified employees. Rigid rules along with long delays in the hiring and interview process discourage top candidates from applying for or accepting Federal positions. The Committee encourages the OPM to seek feedback on its recruitment process, explore and implement hiring process enhancements to reduce the delays in the hiring and notification process, and improve overall the Federal recruitment process.

As part of OPM's mission to recruit and hire the most talented and diverse Federal workforce, the Committee encourages Federal agencies to increase recruitment efforts within the United States and the territories and at Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

CyberCorps.—A concern throughout the Federal Government is hiring qualified cyber security staff. The CyberCorps Scholarship for Service Program is a unique program designed to increase and strengthen the cadre of cyber professionals by providing students with academic scholarships in return for their service in Federal, state, or local government. A greater effort is needed to promote Federal cyber positions among recent CyberCorps graduates and to streamline the hiring process to attract these individuals to Federal service. OPM is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence within 90 days of enactment of this Act outlining the steps OPM will take to improve the hiring process of CyberCorps graduates.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$26,844,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	31,734,000
Recommended in the bill	31,734,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+4,890,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

This appropriation provides for the Office of Inspector General’s (OIG) agency-wide audit, investigative, evaluation, and inspection functions, which identify management and administrative deficiencies, fraud, waste and mismanagement. The OIG performs internal agency audits and insurance audits, and offers contract audit services. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. Contract auditors provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a general fund appropriation of \$5,072,000 for the OIG. In addition, the recommendation provides \$26,662,000 from appropriate trust funds.

National Bureau of Investigations.—Of particular interest to the Committee is the implementation of OPM’s National Background Investigations Bureau (NBIB). The Committee directs the Inspector General to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate not less than 12 months after enactment of this Act assessing the implementation of NBIB; staff transitions from the Federal Investigative Services and future staffing needs; current and future costs; governance and accountability structure among the NBIB, Department of Defense, OPM IG and Perform-

ance Accountability Council; and recommendations and weaknesses found.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$24,119,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	26,535,000
Recommended in the bill	25,735,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,616,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 800,000

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC): (1) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices (including reprisal for whistleblowing) and, when appropriate, prosecutes before the Merit Systems Protection Board; (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees; and (3) enforces the Hatch Act. The Office may transmit whistleblower allegations to the agency head concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to the Congress and the President when appropriate. Additionally, the Office enforces the civilian employment and reemployment rights of military service members under the Uniformed Services Employment and Re-employment Rights Act.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,735,000 for the OSC.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$15,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	17,726,000
Recommended in the bill	16,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 1,526,000

The Commission establishes and maintains the U.S. Postal Service's ratemaking systems, measures service and performance, ensures accountability, and has enforcement mechanisms, including the authority to issue subpoenas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation, out of the Postal Fund, of \$16,200,000 for the Postal Regulatory Commission (Commission). The Committee believes the Commission can make better use of its office space and reduce annual rental costs through consolidation and reconfiguration. The Committee directs the Commission to work with the General Services Administration on optimizing the Commission's space to reduce the Commission's footprint and save additional resources.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$21,297,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	10,081,000
Recommended in the bill	8,297,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 13,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 1,784,000

The Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board (the Board) is an independent agency within the Executive Branch whose purpose is to (1) analyze and review actions the Executive Branch takes to protect the nation from terrorism, ensuring that the need for such actions is balanced with the need to protect privacy and civil liberties; and (2) ensure that liberty concerns are appropriately considered in the development and implementation of laws, regulations, and policies related to efforts to protect the nation against terrorism. The Board consists of 4 part-time members and full-time chairman.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,297,000 for the Board.

The Committee is appreciative of the Board's decision to secure the most cost-effective facilities lease and encourages the Board to continue to work with the General Services Administration in maintaining such measures, particularly at a time when resources are limited. The Committee directs the Board to provide quarterly briefings to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on the progress of the Board's facilities move.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$1,605,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	1,781,457,278
Recommended in the bill	1,555,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 50,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 226,457,278

The primary mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is to protect investors, maintain the integrity of the securities markets, and assure adequate information on the capital markets is made available to market participants and policy makers. This includes monitoring the rapid evolution of the capital markets, ensuring full disclosure of all appropriate financial information, regulating the Nation's securities markets, and preventing fraud and malpractice in the securities and financial markets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,555,000,000 for the SEC. The Committee designates not less than \$14,700,000 for Office of Inspector General and \$72,049,000 for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis.

Reserve Fund/Information Technology.—The Committee is supportive of the SEC's prioritization of robust and effective information technology (IT) systems within the Commission. The SEC has

indicated that the planned use of the Dodd-Frank mandatory Reserve Fund is to support the Commission's IT initiatives. However, this fund is not overseen by Congress and it is left to the discretion of the Commission as to its use. The Committee believes emergency reserve funds should be used for natural disaster emergencies and other crises, not discretionary priorities within a Federal agency. While the Committee does not support the use of the Reserve Fund, an increase to IT funding is provided through the Commission's overall appropriation. The Committee's recommended funding level for IT initiatives increases the overall funding level by \$50,000,000 specifically to support IT funding priorities. The Committee includes a limitation (section 624) prohibiting funds from the Reserve Fund from being used by the Commission.

The Committee expects the Commission to continue to improve network safeguards and security controls, both physical and cyber, from potential intrusions. The Committee expects the Commission to prioritize and fully implement the information security program as soon as possible.

Fiduciary Standard.—The Committee remains concerned with the Department of Labor (DOL) newly released rule regarding fiduciary standards for broker-dealers. This rule overlaps with SEC's jurisdiction and the implications for regulatory conflict and investor harm are far-reaching. The DOL is neither an expert in the area of overseeing investment advisors, nor the primary regulator for broker-dealers. The Committee knows of no peer-reviewed studies that have established causation between a fiduciary standard and returns on investment. Further, the impact on low to moderate income retail investors is of significant concern. The Committee will continue to closely monitor any SEC rulemaking in this area and expects the SEC to take into consideration the impact on retail investors and the availability of affordable investment advice.

Liquidity.—The Committee believes the SEC is the expert regulator with regard to the U.S. capital markets. Since the passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), prudential regulators, through the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), have been able to influence and, in many cases, impair the U.S. markets' functionality. Although both the banking sector and capital markets affect the U.S. and global economy, prudential regulation and market regulation are inherently different and should be treated as such.

The Committee has strong concerns about the effect that the Dodd-Frank Act and other layers of financial regulation have had, and will continue to have, on overall market liquidity. The Committee believes these layers of regulation have resulted in an alarming lack of liquidity in U.S. markets, particularly fixed income markets. In FY 2016 the Committee directed the SEC's Division of Economic and Risk Analysis (DERA) to report to the Committee within one year of enactment of this Act, on the combined impacts that the Dodd-Frank Act—especially section 619—and other financial regulations, such as Basel III, have had on: (1) access to capital for consumers, investors, and businesses, and (2) market liquidity, to include U.S. Treasury markets and corporate debt. The Committee looks forward to reviewing this report.

The Committee has been supportive of DERA in order to encourage the Commission prioritize robust and thorough expert economic

analysis of SEC rulemakings. The Committee expects DERA, when it performs economic analysis for proposed SEC regulations, to consider the overall economic effects of all financial regulations—not just those proposed by the SEC—and their effect on the U.S. markets.

BDC Modernization.—Congress created Business Development Companies (BDCs) in 1980 to facilitate capital formation in small and medium size companies. BDCs have recently invested in small and medium-size companies that provide vital services to the American public, including companies involved in disease treatment and prevention, education, information technology security, agriculture, and construction. Many BDCs specialize in financing acquisitions made by private equity firms. While there is a wide variation among BDCs in the size of their investments, the companies they invest in, and the industries in which they concentrate, they all share a common investment objective of making it easier for small and medium-sized companies to obtain access to capital. Funding from BDCs has become more important for small businesses as the stifling regulatory environment resulting from the regulatory overreaction to the financial crisis has restricted bank and other traditional financing options for these companies. The Committee instructs the SEC to modernize the business development company regulatory regime consistent with H.R. 3868, the Small Business Credit Availability Act as reported by the Committee on Financial Services on November 3, 2015.

BDC Acquired Fund Fee and Expense Rule.—The SEC issued its acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE) rule in 2003 to deal with the “Funds of Funds” business models. As the law does not consider BDCs to be Funds of Funds, the SEC did not mention BDCs in the rule. Today the BDC industry has grown dramatically and the AFFE rule unnecessarily harms the industry. Retail investors benefit from having professional firms and indexes analyze BDC securities. However, retail investors are not being given adequate market protections because the AFFE rule prohibits BDC securities from inclusion in indexes, which results in fewer research analysts that cover the BDC industry. The Committee recommends that the SEC re-open the AFFE rule for public comment to consider the impacts on the BDC industry and its investors.

Disclosures.—Effective disclosures are at the core of investor protection and must be timely, accurate, and understandable to both retail and institutional investors. Corporate disclosures should also be provided in an easily accessible format. The current disclosure regime system must be overhauled in order to eliminate obsolete and onerous disclosures, which the SEC has previously acknowledged. The Committee directs the SEC submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate outlining the Commission’s efforts to modernize the disclosure requirements.

Organizational Structure.—The Committee remains concerned that a lack of managerial accountability, focus, prioritization, and internal communication hampers the effectiveness of the SEC. The Committee has concurred with the recommendation put forth in the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report that the SEC must reorganize in order to become more efficient. While progress has been made in reorganizing certain offices, the Committee believes there

is more to be done to make the Commission better able to respond to dynamic markets. The Committee again directs the SEC to provide an updated report on a reorganization plan outlining areas of improvement. Within the report the Committee directs the SEC to undertake a review of the overall organizational structure. This report is to be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Financial Accounting Standards.—Any proposals issued by the SEC on whether to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by U.S. public companies must account for the impact on U.S. tax and accounting policies, and the differences between U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and IFRS. The SEC must also consider the economic costs that IFRS could impose on cost of capital and investment in the U.S. The Committee expects that the SEC would subject any proposal to adopt IFRS to be subject to the notice-and-comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act so that the SEC can receive input from all interested parties.

Joint Rulemakings.—The Committee directs the SEC to work cooperatively with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) on all joint rulemakings as required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$22,703,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	22,900,000
Recommended in the bill	22,703,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	- 197,000

The Selective Service System was established by the Selective Service Act of 1948. The mission of the System is to be prepared to supply manpower to the Armed Forces adequate to ensure the security of the United States during a time of national emergency. Since 1973, the Armed Forces have relied on volunteers to fill military manpower requirements, but selective service registration was reinstated in July 1980.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,703,000 for the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Small Business Administration (SBA) assists small businesses through programs including loans, grants, and contracting preferences. These programs maintain and strengthen an economy that depends on small businesses for 60 to 80 percent of job creation. SBA programs also serve disadvantaged populations so that these small business enterprises may overcome economic and social obstacles to success.

The recommendation provides a total of \$883,361,000 for the SBA for fiscal year 2017. Detailed guidance for the SBA appropriations accounts is presented below.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$268,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	275,033,000
Recommended in the bill	268,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-7,033,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$268,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the SBA.

SBIC Virtual Data Rooms.—The Committee believes the SBA has longstanding problems with maintaining and updating technology. The SBA continues to use inadequate technological systems to share files, reports, contracts, and other information that is communicated between SBA staff as well as between SBICs and the SBA. Virtual Data Rooms (VDR) are regularly used in the private sector and would make data more secure and increase operational efficiencies for both SBA and SBICs. VDRs could also streamline the collection of data by SBA staff, removing redundant processes at the SBA and saving time and resources. The Committee recommends that the SBA should give SBICs the option to select their own VDR provider which would serve as a communication vehicle for SBICs and the SBA in a single, secure location for all regulatory documents, submissions, requests, and communications.

SBIC Program and State Data.—For decades an important set of consolidated SBIC Program data has routinely been shared with industry, Congress, and the public. This important information, which is both a meaningful economic indicator on the small business sector as well as an indicator of SBA's activities and performance, was made available on a monthly basis. In addition to the SBIC Program data, the SBA routinely released annual data on the impact of SBIC investments as well as specific companies in all fifty states. The SBA has only released the SBIC program data once since the end of the 2015 fiscal year and the SBA has not released the state data since the 2013 fiscal year. The Committee recommends that SBA should release this data to industry and Congress to allow for a thorough review of the impact of the SBIC Program on the economy and an analysis of the performance of the SBA.

SBIC Program Licensing.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the slow pace of licensing at the SBIC Program. SBA has a six month goal to approve licenses that are in the application process. The SBA fails to meet this basic goal and the average time to license is often well over a year. These delays are occurring in contradiction to the fact that the number of applications has decreased. The Committee again recommends that the SBA should create a meaningfully expedited and streamlined licensing process of repeat licensees, those SBICs that have the same management teams and proven track record in the SBIC Program. This fast track process for repeat licensees should be completed no longer than 45 days after an application is submitted to the SBA, which will allow SBA to properly redirect their resources to first time funds. The Committee also believes the SBA Investment Division should consider reorganizing the SBIC licensing process and per-

sonnel to more efficiently use the resources allocated. In particular, the SBA should: combine the licensing and development staff; reduce the number of licensing committees and steps for all applicants; and create a meaningful green light letter process that clearly outlines for applicants the needed benchmarks for license approval without changing any of the terms on the applicant during licensing.

Credit Elsewhere.—The Committee believes that SBA guaranteed loans should be targeted at borrowers who would otherwise not be able to receive a loan elsewhere. The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a study and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, and the Committee on Small Business of the House, and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on credit elsewhere, to include an analysis of the criteria currently used to identify whether businesses are unable to obtain credit elsewhere is sufficient, and if not, what additional criteria could be used.

The Committee recognizes the value of the 8(a) program in helping small and disadvantaged businesses compete in the marketplace. The bill provides sufficient funding to execute the 8(a) program.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$231,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	230,600,000
Recommended in the bill	243,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+12,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	+12,500,000

The SBA’s Entrepreneurial Development Programs support non-credit business assistance to entrepreneurs. The appropriation includes funding for a network of resource partners located throughout the United States that provide training, counseling, and technical assistance to small business entrepreneurs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendations for Entrepreneurial Development Programs, by program, are displayed in the following table:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

7(j) Technical Assistance	\$2,800
Entrepreneurship Education	10,000
HUBZone Program	4,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	31,000
National Women’s Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	2,000
PRIME Technical Assistance	5,000
SCORE	10,500
Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs)	125,000
State & Trade Export Promotion (STEP)	20,000
Veterans Outreach *	12,300
Women’s Business Centers (WBC)	19,000

Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs \$243,100

*Veterans Outreach includes funding for: Boots to Business, Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOC), Veteran Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V Wise), Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities (EBV), and Boots to Business reboot.

The SBA shall not reduce these non-credit programs from the amounts specified above and the SBA shall not merge any of the non-credit programs without advance written approval from the Committee. The Committee strongly supports the development programs listed in the table above and will carefully monitor SBA support of these programs.

Women’s Business Centers.—The Committee notes the absence of WBCs serving many of the U.S. territories and other U.S. insular areas, and recommends that the SBA consider including these areas in WBC services.

Veterans Programs.—The Committee strongly supports programs for veterans transitioning from active duty who are interested in starting small businesses. The Committee recognizes that many veterans are small businesses owners and believes these veteran-owned businesses should be supported by the SBA through trainings and other educational opportunities. The Committee continues to fully fund the request for veterans’ entrepreneurial programs for fiscal year 2017.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$19,900,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	19,900,000
Recommended in the bill	19,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$19,900,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the SBA.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$9,120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	9,320,000
Recommended in the bill	9,320,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$9,320,000 for the Office of Advocacy of the SBA. The Committee supports the Office’s mission to reduce regulatory burdens that Federal policies impose on small businesses and to maximize the benefits small businesses receive from the government.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$156,064,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	157,064,000
Recommended in the bill	157,064,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+1,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

The SBA Business Loans Program serves as an important source of capital for America’s small businesses. The recommendation sup-

ports the 7(a) business loan program at a level of \$28.5 billion, the 504 certified development company program at a level of \$7.5 billion, Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) debentures, and the Secondary Market Guarantee Program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$157,064,000 for the Business Loans Program Account. Of the amount appropriated, \$152,726,000 is for administrative expenses related to business loan programs. The amount provided for administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for SBA salaries and expenses to cover the common overhead expenses associated with business loans. Funding is included to fully support the Microloan program.

The Committee notes the mission of the Surety Bond Guarantee (SBG) program is to provide and manage surety bond guarantees for qualified small and emerging businesses, in direct partnership with surety companies and their agents, utilizing the most efficient and effective operational policies and procedures. The Committee is supportive of SBG's efforts to encourage surety companies to bond small businesses who otherwise would have difficulty obtaining bonding on their own.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$186,858,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017*	185,977,000
Recommended in the bill	185,977,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	- 881,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	---

*The Committee funds this program within its discretionary allocation. The Administration proposed funding most of these costs with a disaster cap adjustment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$185,977,000 for Disaster Loan Program administrative expenses which may be transferred and merged with Salaries and Expenses. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General for audits and reviews of the disaster loans program.

The Committee wants to ensure that disaster victims have full access to SBA's programs. The Committee has been very supportive of the SBA Disaster Loan Program in past fiscal years, including appropriating \$804,000,000 for the Hurricane Sandy disaster in fiscal year 2013. However, SBA has not obligated all the funds appropriated for the Sandy Disaster and has continued to carry over large amounts of no-year funding for disaster subsidy. The Committee expects the SBA to take into consideration these balances in future requests.

The Committee directs the SBA to continue providing updates on available resources for the disaster loans program on a monthly basis.

Pre-mitigation activities within the Disaster Loan Program.—The Committee urges the SBA to coordinate with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the SBA Disaster Loan Program to allow applicants in areas

of high flood or natural disaster risk to utilize loans for pre-disaster mitigation projects that adhere to FEMA's standards of mitigation activities that significantly reduce a structure's long-term flood risk. The SBA should coordinate with FEMA to weigh the financial exposure of the SBA against the potential reduction of claims payments from the National Flood Insurance Program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 530. The Committee continues a provision for the SBA authorizing transfers of up to five percent of any SBA appropriation to other appropriations, provided that transfers do not increase an appropriation by more than 10 percent. The provision also requires that transfers be treated as a reprogramming of funds.

Section 531. The Committee continues a provision waiving 7(a) loan guarantee fees for veterans and their spouses.

Section 532. The Committee includes a provision rescinding prior year unobligated balances related to business loan subsidy for programs that are now zero subsidy.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$55,075,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	63,658,000
Recommended in the bill	41,151,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	– 13,924,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 22,507,000

The United States Postal Service (USPS) is funded almost entirely by Postal ratepayers rather than taxpayers. Funds provided to the Postal Service in the Payment to the Postal Service Fund include appropriations for revenue forgone, including providing free mail for the blind, and for overseas absentee voting.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling \$41,151,000 for Payment to the Postal Service Fund. The recommendation funds free mail for the blind and overseas voting and reconciliation of prior year cost adjustment.

Rural Post Offices.—The Committee believes that the United States postal facility network is an asset of significant value. The closure of post offices in rural communities creates an economic burden for people in the United States that depend on the Postal Service for communication and package services. In addition to typical postal services, post offices are part of the identity of rural communities and provide a significant social value. The closure process of post offices does not adequately take into account community input.

Notification to Congress.—Title 39 of the U.S. Code requires the Postal Service to provide the public with notice prior to closing or consolidating a post office. The Committee understands that it is the Postal Service's policy to inform Member of Congress' district and Washington, D.C. offices when the public receives notice. The Committee directs the Postal Service to keep Members of Congress

informed of Postal Service activities impacting their constituents and expects the Postal Service to ensure that Members of Congress are appropriately informed simultaneously or prior to all public notices.

Postmarks on Mail.—The Committee believes postmarks on mail should accurately reflect the day on which it was received by the Postal Service.

Preservation.—The Committee appreciates the Postal Service’s mission to preserve its artistic and historical heritage and is pleased that the Postal Service currently employs a federal preservation officer and historian to care for their collection of Postal Fine Arts, representing more than 1,400 murals and sculptures from the New Deal Program, that are on display in postal facilities around the country. The Committee recognizes the important cultural enrichment that these murals and sculptures provide. In addition, the Committee recognizes the importance of the arts in local communities including the display of art in public spaces including interested local postal facilities with the consent of, and at no expense to, the U.S. Postal Service.

Accessibility for Disabled Individuals.—The Committee notes that under the Architectural Barriers Act, the Postal Service is required to meet accessibility requirements for disabled individuals.

The Committee is pleased with the passage of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semi-postal Stamp Reauthorization Act, but is concerned that sales of the stamp will not improve without support from the Postal Service. The Committee directs the Postmaster General to submit a report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on the actions planned and taken by the Postal Service to increase sales of the stamp. P.L. 113–165 reauthorized the printing of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund semi-postal stamp for an additional 4 years. Although the Postal Service reissued the stamp as directed by Congress, disappointingly little effort was made to make the public aware of the stamp’s return and sales during the holiday season. The Committee directs the Postmaster General to report quarterly to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and Senate on how many stamps have been sold and how many remain in stock.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$248,600,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	258,800,000
Recommended in the bill	258,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	+9,400,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	– 800,000

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts audits, reviews and investigations, and keeps Congress informed on the efficiency and economy of United States Postal Service (USPS) programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$258,000,000 for the OIG.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	\$51,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	53,861,000
Recommended in the bill	51,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2016	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2017	-2,561,000

The U.S. Tax Court adjudicates controversies involving deficiencies in income, estate, and gift taxes. The Court also has jurisdiction to determine deficiencies in certain excise taxes, to issue declaratory judgments in the areas of qualifications of retirement plans and exemptions of charitable organizations, and to decide certain cases involving disclosure of tax information by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$51,300,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Section 601. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 603. The Committee continues the provision limiting procurement contracts for consulting service expenditures to contracts that are matters of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 606. The Committee continues the provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 607. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds by any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608. The Committee continues the provision specifying reprogramming procedures. The provision requires that agencies or entities funded by the Act notify the Committee and obtain prior approval from the Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Con-

gress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities. The provision directs agencies funded by this Act to consult with the Committee prior to any significant reorganization. The provision also directs the agencies funded by this Act to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment.

Section 609. The Committee continues the provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available through September 30, 2018, for certain purposes.

Section 610. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funding for the Executive Office of the President to request either a Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation or Internal Revenue Service determination with respect to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except with the express consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

Section 611. The Committee continues the provision regarding cost accounting standards for contracts under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Section 612. The Committee continues the provision regarding non-foreign area cost-of-living allowances.

Section 613. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for abortion under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 614. The Committee continues the provision making exceptions to the preceding provision where the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615. The Committee continues the provision carried annually since 2004 waiving restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition of information technology by the Federal Government.

Section 616. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting officers or employees of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act from accepting travel payments or reimbursements from a person or entity regulated by such agency or commission.

Section 617. The Committee continues the provision permitting the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodities Futures Trading Commission to fund a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues, notwithstanding section 708 of this Act.

Section 618. The Committee continues the provision requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 619. The Committee continues language providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the cost for the following programs addressed in this provision: \$450,000 for Compensation of the President including \$50,000 for expenses, \$161,000,000 for

the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), \$12,699,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Health Benefits, \$47,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance, and \$8,469,000,000 for the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 620. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled "Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts" unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order 13563, including the requirement in it to provide quantified present and future benefits and costs.

Section 621. The Committee modifies the provision prohibiting funding for certain czars including the Director of the White House Office of Health Reform, the Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, the Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Counselor for Manufacturing Policy, and the White House Director of Urban Affairs, or any substantially similar positions.

Section 622. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 623. The Committee includes language requiring certain regulatory agencies to provide a report on increasing public participation in rulemaking, improving coordination among Federal agencies, and identifying ineffective or excessively burdensome regulations.

Section 624. The Committee includes language permanently rescinding funds in fiscal year 2017 from the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund established by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The Committee believes the Commission should request the level of funding it believes is necessary in any given fiscal year and not have access to reserve funding that is outside of the Congressional review process.

Section 625. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds for the Securities and Exchange Commission to require the disclosure of political contributions to tax exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

Section 626. The Committee includes language prohibiting the Financial Stability Oversight Council from designating nonbanks as systemically important financial institutions until it identifies the risks to financial stability presented by the nonbank and allows the nonbank to present a plan to modify its business, structure, or operation to mitigate the identified risk prior to final designation.

Section 627. The Committee includes language prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 628. The Committee includes a new provision clarifying language related to joint sales agreements included in P.L. 114-113.

Section 629. The Committee includes language prohibiting any modification of Universal Service Fund rules related to Mobility Fund Phase II.

Section 630. The Committee includes language prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from implementing, administering, or enforcing any rule unless the FCC publishes the text of the rule 21 days before a vote on the rule.

Section 631. The Committee includes language prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from regulating rates for either broadband or wireless internet providers.

Section 632. The Committee includes language prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from implementing FCC Order 15–24 regarding open internet until specific court challenges have been resolved.

Section 633. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on cybersecurity spending.

Section 634. The Committee includes language to dissolve the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation (CCFF) as a Federal agency within one year of enactment of this Act. The CCFF, if it so chooses, may reconstitute itself as a private, non-profit organization and apply for tax exempt status.

Section 635. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Section 636. The Committee includes a new provision requiring a study and public comment before any proposed rules under section 629 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 549) go into effect.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 701. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702. The Committee continues the provision establishing price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government with an exemption for the purchase of electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

Section 703. The Committee continues the provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions.

Section 705. The Committee continues the provision giving agencies the authority to pay General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 706. The Committee continues, with modification, the provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 707. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available to corporations and agencies subject to 31 U.S.C. 91 may pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 710. The Committee continues the provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 711. The Committee continues the provision to allow for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 712. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 714. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 719. The Committee continues the provision directing agency employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the use of funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Section 721. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various government-wide boards and councils and for Federal Government Priority Goals under certain conditions.

Section 722. The Committee continues the provision that permits breastfeeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723. The Committee continues the provision that permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and provides for a report on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724. The Committee continues the provision requiring documents involving the distribution of Federal funds to indicate the agency providing the funds and the amount provided.

Section 725. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal access or use of Internet sites or to collect, review, or obtain any personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of an Internet site.

Section 726. The Committee continues a provision requiring health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727. The Committee continues language supporting strict adherence to anti-doping activities.

Section 728. The Committee continues a provision allowing funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB Circular A-126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for implementation of Office of Personnel Management regulations limiting detailees to the Legislative Branch, and implementing limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program.

Section 730. The Committee continues the provision that restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731. The Committee continues the provision that prohibits Executive Branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of such news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency. This provision confirms the opinion of the Government Accountability Office dated February 17, 2005 (B-304272).

Section 732. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting use of funds in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section.

Section 733. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds from being used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation.

Section 734. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to pay a fee to the Office of Personnel Management for processing retirement of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

Section 735. The Committee includes language prohibiting funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract or participating in an acquisition to disclose political contributions.

Section 736. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal

Government, including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 737. The Committee continues the provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 738. The Committee continues a provision eliminating automatic statutory pay increases for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, politically appointed (non-career) Senior Executive Service employees, and any other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Section 739. The Committee continues a provision, with modification, requiring agencies to submit reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 740. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 741. The Committee continues the provision ensuring contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 742. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of certain non-disclosure agreements unless certain provisions are included in the agreements.

Section 743. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 744. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745. The Committee modifies a provision on the conditions for implementing Executive Order 13690.

Section 746. The Committee continues the provision concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801. The Committee continues language that appropriates funds to refund overpayments of taxes collected and to pay settlements and judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Section 803. The Committee continues language establishing re-programming procedures for Federal and local funds.

Section 804. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds to provide salaries or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or Representative.

Section 805. The Committee continues language restricting the use of official vehicles to official duties.

Section 806. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Section 807. The Committee includes language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for needle exchange programs.

Section 808. The Committee continues language providing for a "conscience clause" on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809. The Committee continues language prohibiting the use of Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution on any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

Language is also included prohibiting local and Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational use.

Section 810. The Committee continues the provision that prohibits the use of funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the mother.

Section 811. The Committee continues language requiring the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to submit a revised operating budget for all agencies in the D.C. government, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act that realigns budgeted data with anticipated actual expenditures.

Section 812. The Committee continues language requiring the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for D.C. Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act, that realigns school budgets to actual school enrollment.

Section 813. The Committee continues language allowing the transfer of local funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814. The Committee continues language prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815. The Committee continues language providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes. This provision will apply to the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Section 816. The Committee continues language appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2018 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2017.

Section 817. The Committee includes a new provision to repeal the Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.

Section 818. The Committee continues language limiting references to “this Act” as referring to only this title and title IV.

TITLE IX—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT

The bill reauthorizes the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act through fiscal year 2021.

TITLE X—SEC SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCATE ACT

The bill establishes the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation and Small Business Capital Formation Advisory Committee.

TITLE XI—FINANCIAL INSTITUTION BANKRUPTCY ACT

The bill amends the Bankruptcy Code for financial institutions.

TITLE XII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISION

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

Section 1201. The Committee includes a provision establishing a “Spending Reduction Account” in the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program’s success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Treasury Forfeiture Fund	\$753,610,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	\$75,000,000
Small Business Administration	\$55,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill:

UNDER TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Section 101 allows the transfer of five percent of any appropriation made available to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to any other IRS appropriation, subject to prior congressional approval.

Section 115 authorizes the transfers of funds to IRS to improve customer service, fraud prevention, and cybersecurity.

Section 117 authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Special Inspector General for Troubled Asset Relief Program, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, and Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Fund Account appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 118 authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the IRS and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 120 authorizes the transfer of funds from the “Bureau of the Fiscal Service” to the “Debt Collection Fund” as necessary to cover the cost of debt collection.

UNDER TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Language is included under Presidential Transition Administrative Support, which allows for the transfer of funds within the Executive Office of the President.

Language is included under Federal Drug Control Programs, “High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program”, which allows for the transfer of funds to Federal departments or agencies and State and local entities.

Language is included under “Other Federal Drug Control Programs”, allowing the transfers of funds to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out activities.

Language is included under “Information Technology Oversight and Reform”, allowing the transfer of funds to other agencies to carry out projects.

Language is included under the Official Residence of the Vice President, “Operating Expenses”, allowing the transfer of funds to other Federal departments or agencies.

Section 201 permits the Executive Office of the President to transfer up to 10 percent of any appropriation, subject to approval of the Committee.

UNDER TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Language is included under “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Court Security”, allowing funds to be transferred to the United States Marshals Service for courthouse security.

Section 302 permits the Judiciary to transfer up to five percent of any appropriation with certain limitations.

UNDER TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Under Title V, Independent Agencies, a number of transfers are allowed.

(1) Under the General Services Administration, amounts may be transferred within the Federal Buildings Fund, under certain circumstances, after approval of the Committee on Appropriations.

(2) Under the General Services Administration, “Federal Citizens Services Fund”, transfers are allowed from the Federal Citizens Services Fund to Federal agencies.

(3) Under the General Services Administration, “Federal Citizens Services Fund”, transfers are allowed from unobligated funding provided to the “Electronic Government Fund” to the Federal Citizens Services Fund.

(4) Under the General Services Administration, “Expenses, Presidential Transition”, amounts may be transferred to the “Acquisition Services Fund” or “Federal Buildings Fund”.

(5) Section 521 permits the General Services Administration to transfer funds in the Federal Buildings Fund after approval of the Committee on Appropriations.

(6) Under Merit Systems Protection Board, an amount is transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

(7) Under Office of Personnel Management, amounts from certain trust funds are transferred to the Salaries and Expenses and Office of Inspector General accounts for administrative expenses;

(8) Under the Postal Regulatory Commission, amounts are transferred from the Postal Service Fund;

(9) Under Small Business Administration, Business Loans Program Account, amounts may be transferred to and merged with Salaries and Expenses.

(10) Under Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account, amounts may be transferred to and merged with the Office of Inspector General, and Salaries and Expenses.

(11) Section 530 permits the Small Business Administration, to transfer funds between appropriations of the Small Business Administration.

(12) Under United States Postal Service, Office of Inspector General, amounts are transferred from the Postal Service Fund.

UNDER TITLE VII—GOVERNMENT WIDE

Section 721 authorizes departments and agencies to transfer funds to the General Services Administration to support certain financial, information technology, procurement, and other management initiatives.

UNDER TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Section 803 authorizes the District of Columbia to transfer local funds and section 813 allows transfer funds between operations and capital accounts.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly. The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for a number of programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not explicitly authorize such extended availability. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law, or exempting agencies from certain provisions of law, but which has been carried in appropriations acts for many years.

The bill includes several limitations on official entertainment, reception and representation expenses. Similar provisions have appeared in many previous appropriations Acts. The bill includes a number of limitations on the purchase of automobiles or office furnishings that also have appeared in many previous appropriations Acts. Language is included in several instances permitting certain funds to be credited to the appropriations recommended. Language is also included in several instances permitting funding for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Language is included for Departmental Offices, “Salaries and Expenses”, that provides funds for operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for real properties leased or owned overseas.

Language is also included designating funds for official reception and representation expenses; unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature; and extending the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, “Salaries and Expenses” that provides funds combating threats to national security.

Language is included for the Office of Inspector General, “Salaries and Expenses”, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including official reception and representation expenses, the hire of vehicles, and provides funds for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature.

Language is included for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including consulting services, official reception and representation expenses, the purchase and hire of motor vehicles, unforeseen emer-

gencies of a confidential nature, and specifies the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds for the necessary expenses of the SIGTARP in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-343).

Language is included for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds for the hire of motor vehicles; travel and training of non-federal and foreign government personnel attending meetings involving domestic or foreign financial law enforcement, intelligence, and regulation; official reception and representation expenses; and assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement. Language is also included that extends the availability of certain amounts.

Language is included under the heading "Treasury Forfeiture Fund" rescinding certain funds.

Language is included for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides a certain amount for official reception and representation expenses, and extends the availability for systems modernization funds. Language is also included specifying an amount to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Language is included for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement. Language is included that specifies the amounts for official reception and representation expenses and cooperative research and development. Language is also included to increase label and formula processing times and for enforcement of trade practice violations.

Language is included for the U.S. Mint, "United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund", which identifies the source of funding for the operations and activities of the U.S. Mint and specifies the level of funding for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments.

Language is included for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account that provides specific amounts for: financial and technical assistance; Native American initiatives; administrative expenses for the program and cost of direct loans; New Markets Tax Credit Program; Bank Enterprise Award program; and integrating the needs of the disability community.

Language is included with award specifications to serve populations living in persistent poverty counties. Language is included clarifying the cost of direct loans and the cost of modifying direct loans, and specifying the limitation on gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans.

Language is included under Internal Revenue Service, Taxpayer Services, that provides funds for pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, and taxpayer advocacy services, and dedicating funding for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, low-income taxpayer clinic grants, and Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance grants.

Language is included for Internal Revenue Service, Enforcement, that provides funds to determine and collect owed taxes, provide legal and litigation support, conduct criminal investigations, enforce criminal statutes, purchase and hire of vehicles; and designates funding for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program. Language is included specifying the period of availability for certain funds.

Language is included for the Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support, that provides funds for operating and supporting taxpayer services and tax law enforcement programs; rent; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official reception and representation expenses. Language is included specifying the period of availability for certain funds and requiring reports on information technology.

Language is included for Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization, that provides for the business systems modernization program, including capital asset acquisition of information technology, including management and related contractual costs and IRS labor costs of said acquisitions, contractual costs associated with operations, an extended availability of the funds and requires quarterly reports.

In addition, the bill provides the following administrative provisions:

Section 101. Language is included that allows for the transfer of five percent of any appropriation made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 102. Language is included that requires the IRS to maintain a training program in taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, and the impartial application of tax law.

Section 103. Language is included that requires the IRS to institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104. Language is included that makes funds available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide efficient and effective 1-800 number help line service for taxpayers.

Section 105. Language is included requiring videos produced by the IRS to be approved in advance by the Service-Wide Video Editorial Board.

Section 106. Language is included to require the IRS to issue notices to employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers in compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 107. Language is included to prohibit the IRS from targeting U.S. citizens for exercising their First Amendment rights.

Section 108. Language is included to prohibit the use of funds by the IRS to target groups based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 109. Language is included to prohibit the use of funds by the IRS on conferences that do not adhere to recommendations made by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

Section 110. Language is included prohibiting funds made available in the healthcare reform act from being transferred to the IRS for implementing the healthcare reform act.

Section 111. Language is included prohibiting funds from being used to implement the individual mandate of the Affordable Care Act.

Section 112. Language is included prohibiting funds for IRS employee awards or hiring programs that do not consider employee conduct and Federal tax compliance.

Section 113. Language included to prohibit the use of funds in contravention of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information).

Section 114. Language is included to prohibit funds for pre-populated returns.

Section 115. Language is included to provide \$290,000,000 to be used solely for measurable improvement in the customer service representative level of service rate, to improve the identification and prevention of refund fraud and identity theft, and to enhance cybersecurity to safeguard taxpayer data. None of the funds are to implement the Affordable Care Act and the Commissioner is required to submit a spend plan.

Section 116. Language is included that authorizes the Department to purchase uniforms, insurance for motor vehicles that are overseas, and motor vehicles that are overseas without regard to the general purchase price limitations; to enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees that are overseas; and to hire experts or consultants.

Section 117. Language is included that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Inspector General”, “Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau”, and “Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account” appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 118. Language is included that authorizes transfers, up to two percent, between the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration under certain circumstances.

Section 119. Language is included prohibiting the Department of the Treasury from undertaking a redesign of the one dollar Federal Reserve note.

Section 120. Language is included providing for transfers from and reimbursements to “Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses” for the purposes of debt collection.

Section 121. Language is included requiring congressional approval for the construction and operation of a museum by the United States Mint.

Section 122. Language is included prohibiting funds in this or any other Act from being used to merge the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction.

Section 123. Language is included deeming that funds for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence-related activities are spe-

cifically authorized in fiscal year 2016 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2016.

Section 124. Language is included permitting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 125. Language is included requiring the Department of the Treasury to submit a capital investment plan.

Section 126. Language is included requiring the Department of the Treasury to submit a report on its Franchise Fund.

Section 127. Language is included prohibiting the Department of the Treasury from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Section 128. Language is included requiring a quarterly report from both the Office of Financial Research and Office of Financial Stability Oversight.

Section 129. Language is included requiring the Office of Financial Research to provide public notice of not less than 90 days before issuing a rule, report, or regulation.

Section 130. Language is included limiting the fees available for obligation by the Office of Financial Research.

Section 131. Language is included prohibit the Department from enforcing guidance for U.S. positions on multilateral development banks engaging with developing countries on coal-fired power generation.

Section 132. Language is included with respect to the people-to-people category of travel to Cuba.

Section 133. Language is included prohibiting funds to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow the importation of property confiscated by the Cuban Government.

Section 134. Language is included prohibiting funds to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow any financial transactions with the Cuban military or intelligence service.

Section 135. Language is included prohibiting funds to approve or otherwise allow the licensing of a mark, trade name, or commercial name that is substantially similar to one that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless expressly consented.

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Language under The White House, “Salaries and Expenses”, provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 103, 105 and 107, hire of vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses; and the Office of Policy Development.

Language under the Executive Residence at the White House, “Operating Expenses”, provides funds for necessary expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

Language under the Executive Residence at the White House, “Reimbursable Expenses”, specifies the authorized use of funds; specifies that reimbursable expenses are the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and receive offsetting collections; requires the sponsors of political events to make advance payments; requires the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain \$25,000 on deposit; requires the Executive Residence to ensure that amounts owed are billed within

60 days of a reimbursable event and collected within 30 days of the bill notice; authorizes the Executive Residence to charge and assess interest and penalties on late payments; authorizes all reimbursements to be deposited into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; requires a report to the Committee on the reimbursable expenses within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year; requires the Executive Residence to maintain a system for tracking and classifying reimbursable events; and specifies that the Executive Residence is not exempt from the requirements of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

Language under “White House Repair and Restoration” provides funds for the repair, alteration and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House; and allows funds to remain available until expended.

Language under Council of Economic Advisors, “Salaries and Expenses”, is provided for necessary expenses in carrying out the Employment Act of 1946.

Language under National Security Council and Homeland Security Council, “Salaries and Expenses”, provides for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Language under Office of Administration, “Salaries and Expenses”, provides funds for continued modernization of the information resources within the Executive Office of the President, to remain available until expended, and provides for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and for the hire of vehicles.

Language under “Presidential Transition Administrative Support” provides for services to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended. Language is included permitting the transfer of funds for offices within the Executive Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President.

Language under Office of Management and Budget, “Salaries and Expenses”, provides funds for expenses, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of vehicles; carrying out provisions of chapter 35 of title 44 United States Code and to prepare the budget request; specifies funds for official representation expenses; prohibits the review of agricultural marketing orders; prohibits the use of funds for the purpose of altering the transcript of testimony except for OMB officials; prohibits the use of funds for evaluating or determining if water resource project or study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements; and specifies the amount of time to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported before the report is considered approved, and specifies notification requirements.

Language under the Office of National Drug Control Policy, “Salaries and Expenses”, provides funds for expenses, research, official reception and representation expenses, participation in joint projects, and allows for the acceptance of gifts.

Language under Federal Drug Control Programs, “High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program”, provides for the transfer of funds to State, local and Federal entities. Language is also included regarding the availability of funds, specifying the amount of funds for auditing and associated activities, providing for the reprogramming of certain balances requiring, each designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area to receive not less than the fiscal year 2016 base

allocation unless the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy determines otherwise and submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations, and requiring reports regarding initial allocations and discretionary funding.

Language under Federal Drug Control Programs, “Other Federal Drug Control Programs” provides funds for drug-free communities (with an amount specified to be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended by Public Law 109–469), anti-doping activities, the U.S. membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency, drug courts and a competitive grant program. Language also allows for transfers and makes funds available until expended.

Language under “Information Technology Oversight and Reform” provides funds for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology, to remain available until expended; allows funding to be transferred to agencies to carry out projects.

Language under Special Assistance to the President, “Salaries and Expenses”, enables the Vice President to provide assistance to the President, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, and the hire of vehicles.

Language under Official Residence of the Vice President, “Operating Expenses”, provides funds for operation and maintenance of the official residence of the Vice President, the hire of vehicles, expenses authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106(b)(2) and provides for the transfer of funds as necessary.

In addition, the bill provides the following administrative provisions:

Section 201. Language is included permitting the transfer of not to exceed ten percent of funds between various accounts within the Executive Office of the President, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. The amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent.

Section 202. Language is included requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to report on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203).

Section 203. Language is included requiring the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive Order or Presidential Memorandum issued or rescinded during fiscal year 2017.

Section 204. Language is included prohibiting funds to prepare, sign or approve statements abrogating legislation passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President.

Section 205. Language is included prohibiting funding to prepare or implement Executive Orders in contravention of existing law.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Language is included under Supreme Court, “Salaries and Expenses”, providing for certain funds to remain available until expended; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, official reception and representation, and miscellaneous expenses. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law.

Language is included under Supreme Court, "Care of the Building and Grounds", permitting funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included under United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, "Salaries and Expenses", for necessary expenses of the court. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law.

Language is included under United States Court of International Trade, "Salaries and Expenses", for necessary expenses of the court. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law.

Language is included under Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, "Salaries and Expenses", providing funds for the salaries of certain judges, and all other employees not otherwise provided for; necessary expenses; the purchase, rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff; firearms and ammunition; and specifies certain funds remain available for certain periods for specific purposes. Language is included providing funds for salaries of judges as authorized by law. Language is also included providing funding from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for certain purposes.

Language is included under Defender Services, providing for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses for attorneys, investigative, expert and other services, the operation of Federal Defender organizations, travel, training, general administrative expenses and permitting funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included under Fees of Jurors and Commissioners, permitting funds to remain available until expended and specifying limitations for the compensation of land commissioners.

Language is included under Court Security, providing for protective guard services and procurement, installation and maintenance of security systems and equipment, building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security and services provided by the Federal Protective Services. Language is included permitting certain funds to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to the United States Marshals Service.

Language is included under Administrative Office of the United States Courts, "Salaries and Expenses", providing for travel, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, advertising and rent in the District of Columbia. Language is included specifying certain amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included under Federal Judicial Center, "Salaries and Expenses", extending the availability of certain funds for education and training, and specifying certain amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included under United States Sentencing Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", specifying certain amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, the bill provides the following administrative provisions:

Section 301. Language is included permitting funds for salaries and expenses to be available for the employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302. Language is included permitting up to five percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2017 to be transferred between Judiciary appropriations provided that no appropriation shall be decreased by more than five percent or increased by more than ten percent by any such transfer except in certain circumstances. In addition, the language provides that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in those sections.

Section 303. Language is included allowing not to exceed \$11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses incurred by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Section 304. Language is included allowing the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000 through fiscal year 2017.

Section 305. Language is included allowing a court security pilot program.

Section 306. Language is included requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States extending temporary judgeships in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina and Texas.

Section 307. Language is included authorizing an increase of the daily juror attendance fee by \$10.

Section 308. Language is included requested by the Judicial Conference of the United States extending temporary bankruptcy judgeships in Virginia, Michigan, Puerto Rico, Delaware, and Florida.

TITLE IV—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Language is included under “Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support”, permitting the amount appropriated to remain available until expended; specifying conditions for the use, award, and financial accounting of funds; and requiring quarterly reports.

Language is included under “Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia”, providing that the amount appropriated shall remain available until expended for providing public safety at events, including support of the United States Secret Service, and to respond to terrorist threats or attacks.

Language is included under “Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts”, authorizing official reception and representation expenses; specifying certain amounts for specific purposes; providing all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; allowing funds made available for capital improvements to remain available until September 30, 2018; providing for the reallocation of funds and providing for certain payments.

Language is included under “Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts”, providing that the amount appropriated shall remain available until expended; specifying who shall administer these funds; and providing that all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and

Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies.

Language is included under “Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia”, allowing the transfer and hire of motor vehicles; authorizing official reception and representation expenses; specifying certain amounts for specific purposes and programs; providing that all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; and allowing the use of programmatic incentives for defendants who successfully meet the terms of their supervision

Language is included under “Federal Payment to District of Columbia Public Defender Service”, allowing the transfer and hire of motor vehicles; providing that all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies; and authorizing the acceptance and use of voluntary and uncompensated services to facilitate the work of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Language is included under “Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council”, specifying that the amount appropriated shall remain available until expended to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources.

Language is included under “Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions”, specifying certain amounts for certain commissions and allowing for appropriations to remain available until September 30, 2018.

Language is included under “Federal Payment for School Improvement”, allowing for appropriations to remain available until expended for payments authorized under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act and specifying conditions and uses for the funds.

Language is included under “Federal Payment for the District of Columbia National Guard”, providing funds for the National Guard Retention and College Access Program to remain available until expended.

Language is included under “Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS” for testing and treatment.

Language is included under “District of Columbia Funds”: (1) providing funds as proposed in the Fiscal Year 2017 Local Request Act as amended; (2) limits the amount provided in this Act for the District of Columbia to the amount of the proposed budget or the sum of total revenues; (3) providing conditions for increasing the amount provided; directing the Chief Financial Officer to ensure the District of Columbia meets all requirements, but prohibits the reprogramming of capital projects; (5) repeals the Fiscal Year 2017 Local Request Act.

TITLE V—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Language is included for the Administrative Conference of the United States, “Salaries and Expenses”, providing for expenses, in-

cluding official reception and representation and allowing funds to be available until September 30, 2018.

The bill includes the following administrative provisions under the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB):

Section 501. Language is included repealing the prohibition against the Committees on Appropriations reviewing transfers from the Federal Reserve System to the CFPB.

Section 502. Language is included changing CFPB's source of funding from transfers from the Federal Reserve System to annual appropriations beginning in fiscal year 2017.

Section 503. Language is included requiring CFPB to make transfer requests to the Federal Reserve System and the response from Federal Reserve System available on the Bureau's public website, in addition to requiring CFPB to notify Congress of when it makes such a request and to describe how the funds will be used in the course of protecting consumers.

Section 504. Language is included requiring CFPB to submit quarterly reports on its activities and to testify on its activities when requested.

Section 505. Language is included changing the management of the CFPB to a five-member commission.

Section 506. Language is included prohibiting the CFPB from implementing a rule related to arbitration until the CFPB addresses certain requirements.

Language is included for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds for expenses, the hire of motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 (with a limitation on rates for individuals), and official reception and representation expenses.

The bill includes the following administrative provision under the Consumer Product Safety Commission:

Section 510. Language is included prohibiting funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on recreational off-highway vehicles until a study is completed by the National Academy of Sciences.

Language is included for the Election Assistance Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides necessary funds to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

Language is included under the Federal Communications Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", permitting funds for uniforms and allowances therefor, official reception and representation expenses, purchase and hire of motor vehicles, special counsel fees, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109. Language provides for the assessment and collection of offsetting collections, authorizes retention of such collections, and provides that they remain available until expended. Language prohibits the availability for obligation of excess collections. Language limits the use of proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system. Language provides funding for the Office of Inspector General.

Language is included for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, "Office of Inspector General", that provides for the funds to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund, and the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

Language is included for the Federal Election Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", providing for expenses including official recep-

tion and representation; and allowing \$8,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2018.

Language is included for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, “Salaries and Expenses”, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of experts and consultants, hire of motor vehicles, reception and representation expenses and the rental of conference rooms; authorizes travel payments to public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel; and allows for fees collected to be transferred to and merged with the appropriation.

Language is included for the Federal Trade Commission, “Salaries and Expenses”, permitting funds for uniforms and allowances therefor, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, official reception and representation expenses, hire of motor vehicles, and contract for collection services. Language provides for the crediting and retention of certain fees. Language also prohibits funds from being used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Federal Buildings Fund” that allows for revenues and collections to be spent from the Fund; specifies the conditions under which funds made available can be used; limits the availability of funds for certain purposes; specifies funding for construction and acquisition projects; specifies funding for special emphasis programs; provides for certain transfers of funds; requires spending plans; and prohibits excess funds from being available.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Government-wide Policy”, that provides funds for policy and evaluation activities associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; support responsibilities relating to acquisition, telecommunications, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Operating Expenses” that provides funds for Government-wide activities associated with personal and real property disposal, and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; for expenses for activities associated with agency-wide policy direction and management; for official reception and representation; and designates funds for certain purposes.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Civilian Board of Contract Appeals” that provides funds for necessary expenses of the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Office of Inspector General” that makes certain funds available until expended and provides for awards in recognition of efforts that enhance the office. Language is included for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and designates funds for information and detection of fraud.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents”, for carrying out the provisions of 3 U.S.C. 102 note and Public Law 95–138.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, “Expenses, Presidential Transition” for activities in accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963. Language is included

certain transfers to the Acquisition Services Fund or Federal Buildings Fund to reimburse obligations.

Language is included for the General Services Administration, "Federal Citizen Services Fund", that provides funds for the Office of Citizen Services and other information technology costs. Language is included allowing for certain transfers to the Federal Citizen Services Fund. Language is also included for the "Federal Citizen Services Fund" that authorizes funds to be deposited in the Fund and limits the availability of funds in the Fund.

In addition, the bill includes the following administrative provisions under the General Services Administration (GSA):

Section 520. Language is included providing authority for the use of funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521. Language is included providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations with advance approval of the Congress to apply to funds provided in prior appropriations Acts.

Section 522. Language is included requiring funds proposed for developing courthouse construction requests to meet appropriate standards and the priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 523. Language is included providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the assessed rent.

Section 524. Language is included permitting GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Federal Government.

Section 525. Language is included requiring the Administrator to ensure that the delineated area of procurement for all lease agreements is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus unless prior notice is given to the Committees.

Section 526. Language is included requiring a spend plan for certain accounts and programs.

Section 527. Language is included preventing GSA from transferring amounts that are about to lapse into the Working Capital Fund for spending on major equipment acquisitions.

Language is included for the Merit Systems Protection Board, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, official reception and representation expenses, specifies the period of availability for certain funds, provides for administration expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals, and provides for the transfer of some funds.

Language is included for the National Archives and Records Administration, "Operating Expenses", that provides funds for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901 et seq., including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board, the review and declassification of documents, and the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archive.

Language is included for the National Archives and Records Administration, "Office of Inspector General", that provides funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Language is included for the National Archives and Records Administration, "Repairs and Restoration", that provides funds for the

repair, alteration, improvement, and provision of adequate storage; and provides that funds remain available until expended.

Language is included under the National Archives and Records Administration, "National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program", that provides funds for allocations and grants for historical publications and records; and provides that funds remain available until expended.

Language is included under the National Credit Union Administration, "Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund", that provides funds for technical assistance and extends the availability of funds.

Language is included under the Office of Government Ethics, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses.

Language is included under the Office of Personnel Management, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, medical examinations for veterans, rental of conference rooms, hire of passenger motor vehicles, official reception and representation expenses, advances for reimbursements, payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances, and the transfer of administrative expenses; directs that provisions shall not affect other authorities; prohibits funds for the Legal Examining Unit; and authorizes the acceptance of donations under certain conditions. Language is also included specifying the period of availability for certain funds and requiring a report on information technology.

Language is included for the Office of Personnel Management, Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, rental of conference rooms, and a transfer for administrative expenses.

Language is included for the Office of Special Counsel, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Language is included for the Postal Regulatory Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides for transfer of funds from the Postal Service Fund.

Language is included for the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds authorized by section 1061 of 42 U.S.C. 2000ee.

Language is included for the Securities and Exchange Commission, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides for rental of space, services, reception and representation expenses, a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions, and consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission. Language is included designating funds for information technology initiatives and the economics division. Language is included that provides for the crediting of offsetting collections. Language provides for the assessment and collection of offsetting collections, authorizes retention of such collections, and provides that they remain available until expended.

Language is included for the Selective Service System, "Salaries and Expenses", that provides funds for attendance of meetings, training, hire of passenger motor vehicles, services authorized by 5

U.S.C. 3109, and official reception and representation expenses; authorizes certain exemptions under certain conditions; and prohibits funds used in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, “Salaries and Expenses”, that provides for hire of motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included to provide authority to charge fees and credit such fees to the account without further appropriation. Language is also included designating funds for lender oversight. Language is also included for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System and co-sponsor activities.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, “Entrepreneurial Development Programs”, that provides for supporting entrepreneurial and small business development grant programs. Language is included extending the availability of funds.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, “Office of Inspector General”, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, “Office of Advocacy”, that provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2003 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 and allows funds to remain available until expended.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration, “Business Loans Program Account”, limiting commitments for certain guaranteed loan programs and for providing for the cost of direct loans and guaranteed loans. Language is also included authorizing the transfer of funds to “Salaries and Expenses” for administrative expenses.

Language is included for the Small Business Administration “Disaster Loan Program Account”, that provides for administrative expenses, the transfer of funds to the “Office of Inspector General” and to “Salaries and Expenses” and allows funds to remain available until expended.

Section 530 allows for the transfer of funds between Small Business Administration appropriations.

Section 531 prohibits the Small Business Administration from charging fees on loans to veterans or their spouses.

Section 532 rescinds prior year unobligated balances related to business loan subsidy for programs that are now zero subsidy.

Language is included for the United States Postal Service, “Payment to the Postal Service Fund”, that provides funds for revenue foregone; stipulates that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind is free; provides that 6-day delivery shall continue at not less than the 1983 level; prohibits funds in this Act from being used to charge a fee to a child support enforcement agency seeking the address of a postal customer; and prohibits funds from being used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices.

Language is included for the United States Postal Service, “Office of Inspector General”, that provides for transfer from the Postal Service Fund.

Language is included for the United States Tax Court, Salaries and Expenses, that provides funds for contract reporting and serv-

ices authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and that travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

In addition, the bill provides the following provisions under this title:

Section 601. Language is included prohibiting pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602. Language is included prohibiting obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein.

Section 603. Language is included limiting procurement contracts for consulting service expenditures to contracts that are matters of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604. Language is included prohibiting transfer of funds in this Act without express authority.

Section 605. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 606. Language is included concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 607. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds by any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608. Language is included specifying reprogramming procedures. The provision requires that agencies or entities funded by the Act notify the Committee and obtain prior approval from the Committee for any reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities. The provision also directs the agencies funded by this Act to submit operating plans for the Committee's review within 60 days of the bill's enactment.

Section 609. Language is included providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610. Language is included prohibiting funding for the Executive Office of the President to request either a Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation or Internal Revenue Service determination with respect to section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except with the express consent of the individual involved in an investigation or in extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

Section 611. Language is included regarding cost accounting standards for contracts under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program.

Section 612. Language is included regarding non-foreign area cost of living allowances.

Section 613. Language is included prohibiting the expenditure of funds for abortion under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program.

Section 614. Language is included making exceptions to the preceding provision where the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615. Language is included waiving restrictions on the purchase of non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition of information technology by the Federal Government.

Section 616. Language is included prohibiting officers or employees of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act from accepting travel payments or reimbursements from a person or entity regulated by such agency or commission.

Section 617. Language is included permitting the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodities Futures Trading Commission to fund a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues, notwithstanding Section 708 of this Act.

Section 618. Language is included requiring certain agencies in this Act to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 619. Language is included providing for several appropriated mandatory accounts. These are accounts where authorizing language requires the payment of funds. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the cost for the following programs addressed in this provision: \$450,000 for Compensation of the President including \$50,000 for expenses, \$161,000,000 for the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), \$12,699,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Health Benefits, \$47,000,000 for the Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance, and \$8,469,000,000 for the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Section 620. Language is included prohibiting funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled "Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts" unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order 13563, including the requirement to provide quantified present and future benefits and costs.

Section 621. Language is included prohibiting funding for certain czars including the Director of the White House Office of Health Reform, the Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, the Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Counselor for Manufacturing Policy, and the White House Director of Urban Affairs, or any substantially similar positions.

Section 622. Language is included prohibiting funds in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 623. Language is included requiring certain regulatory agencies to provide a report on increasing public participation in

rulemaking, improving coordination among Federal agencies, and identifying ineffective or excessively burdensome regulations.

Section 624. Language is included permanently rescinding funds in fiscal year 2017 from the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund established by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Section 625. Language is included prohibiting funds for the Securities and Exchange Commission to require the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

Section 626. Language is included prohibiting the Financial Stability Oversight Council from designating nonbanks as systemically important financial institutions until it identifies the risks to financial stability presented by the nonbank and allows the nonbank to present a plan to modify its business, structure, or operation to mitigate the identified risk prior to final designation.

Section 627. Language is included prohibiting agencies from requiring Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to disclose electronic communications information in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment.

Section 628. Language is included clarifying language related to joint sales agreements included in P.L. 114–113.

Section 629. Language is included prohibiting any modification of Universal Service Fund rules related to Mobility Fund Phase II.

Section 630. Language is included prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) from implementing, administering, or enforcing any rule unless the FCC publishes the text of the rule 21 days before a vote on the rule.

Section 631. Language is included prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from regulating rates for either broadband or wireless internet providers.

Section 632. Language is included prohibiting the Federal Communications Commission from implementing FCC Order 15–24 regarding open internet until specific court challenges have been resolved.

Section 633. Language is included requiring the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on cybersecurity spending.

Section 634. Language is included to dissolve the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation (CCFF) as a Federal agency within one year of enactment of this Act. The CCFF, if it so chooses, may reconstitute itself as a private, non-profit organization and apply for tax exempt status.

Section 635. Language is included prohibiting any funds made available in this Act from being used to establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Section 636. Language is included requiring a study and public comment before any proposed rules under section 629 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 549) go into effect.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

In addition, the bill provides the following provisions under this title:

Section 701. Language is included requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702. Language is included establishing price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government with certain exceptions.

Section 703. Language is included allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704. Language is included prohibiting the employment of noncitizens with certain exceptions.

Section 705. Language is included giving agencies the authority to pay General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 706. Language is included allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 707. Language is included providing that funds made available to corporations and agencies subject to 31 U.S.C. 91 may pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708. Language is included prohibiting interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 710. Language is included limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 711. Language is included allowing for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 712. Language is included requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713. Language is included prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 714. Language is included prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715. Language is included prohibiting, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 716. Language is included prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717. Language is included prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or organization outside the government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 718. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 719. Language is included directing agency employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720. Language is included allowing the use of funds to finance an appropriate share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Section 721. Language is included allowing the transfer of funds to the General Services Administration to finance an appropriate share of various government-wide boards and councils and for Federal Government Priority Goals under certain conditions.

Section 722. Language is included permitting breast feeding in a Federal building or on Federal property if the woman and child are authorized to be there.

Section 723. Language is included permitting interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and provides for a report on the budget and resources of the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 724. Language is included requiring documents involving the distribution of Federal funds to indicate the agency providing the funds and the amount provided.

Section 725. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds to monitor personal access or use of Internet sites or to collect, review, or obtain any personally identifiable information relating to access to or use of an Internet site.

Section 726. Language is included requiring health plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to provide contraceptive coverage and provides exemptions to certain religious plans.

Section 727. Language is included supporting strict adherence to anti-doping activities.

Section 728. Language is included allowing funds for official travel to be used by departments and agencies, if consistent with OMB Circular A-126, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

Section 729. Language is included prohibiting funds for implementation of Office of Personnel Management regulations limiting detailees to the Legislative Branch, and implementing limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program.

Section 730. Language is included restricting the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities.

Section 731. Language is included prohibiting Executive Branch agencies from creating prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of that news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

Section 732. Language is included prohibiting use of funds in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (the Privacy Act) and regulations implementing that section.

Section 733. Language is included prohibiting funds from being used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation.

Section 734. Language is included requiring agencies to pay a fee to the Office of Personnel Management for processing retirement of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive payments.

Section 735. Language is included prohibiting funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract or participating in an acquisition to disclose political contributions.

Section 736. Language is included prohibiting funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal Government including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 737. Language is included limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 738. Language is included eliminating automatic statutory pay increases for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, politically appointed (non-career) Senior Executive Service employees, and any other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Section 739. Language is included requiring agencies to submit reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 740. Language is included prohibiting funds to be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 741. Language is included ensuring contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 742. Language is included prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of certain nondisclosure agreements unless certain provisions are included in the agreements.

Section 743. Language is included prohibiting funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 744. Language is included prohibiting funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745. Language is included to modify the conditions for implementing Executive Order 13690.

Section 746. Language is included concerning the non-application of these general provisions to title IV and to title VIII.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In addition, the bill provides the following provisions under this title:

Section 801. Language is included that appropriates funds to refund overpayments of taxes collected and to pay settlements and judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802. Language is included prohibiting the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Section 803. Language is included establishing reprogramming procedures for Federal and local funds.

Section 804. Language is included prohibiting the use of Federal funds to provide salaries or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or Representative.

Section 805. Language is included restricting the use of official vehicles to official duties.

Section 806. Language is included prohibiting the use of Federal funds for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Section 807. Language is included prohibiting the use of Federal funds for needle exchange programs.

Section 808. Language is included providing for a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809. Language is included prohibiting the use of Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution on any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

Language is also included prohibiting local and Federal funds to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substance Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational use.

Section 810. Language is included prohibiting the use of funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest or if necessary to save the life of the mother.

Section 811. Language is included requiring the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to submit a revised operating budget for all agencies in the D.C. government, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act that realigns budgeted data with anticipated actual expenditures.

Section 812. Language is included requiring the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for D.C. Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act, that realigns school budgets to actual school enrollment.

Section 813. Language is included allowing the transfer of local funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814. Language is included prohibiting the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815. Language is included providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 816. Language is included appropriating local funds during fiscal year 2018 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2017.

Section 817. Language is included to repeal the Local Budget Autonomy Amendment Act of 2012.

Section 818. Language is included limiting references to “this Act” as referring to only this title and title IV.

TITLE IX—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OPPORTUNITY AND RESULTS ACT

Language is included to reauthorize the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act through fiscal year 2021.

TITLE X—SEC SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCATE ACT

Language is included to establish the Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation and Small Business Capital Formation Advisory Committee.

TITLE XI—FINANCIAL INSTITUTION BANKRUPTCY ACT

Language is included to amend the Bankruptcy Code for financial institutions.

TITLE XII—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISION

Section 1201. Language is included establishing a Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Title I—Department of the Treasury				
Departmental Offices	n/a	n/a	n/a	250,000
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	n/a	n/a	n/a	120,000
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	169,634
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	2013	100,419	111,788	116,000
Bureau of Fiscal Service	n/a	n/a	n/a	353,057
Community Development and Financial Institutions Fund	1998	111,000	45,000	250,000
Internal Revenue Service:				
Taxpayer Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,156,554
Enforcement	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,760,000
Operations Support	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,502,446
Business Systems Modernization	n/a	n/a	n/a	290,000
Title II—Executive Office of the President				
Office of Management and Budget	2003	various	61,988	91,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy				
Salaries and Expenses	2010	n/a	29,575	19,274
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	2011	280,000	238,522	253,000
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	various	various	105,550	111,871
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	n/a	n/a	n/a	25,000
Title IV—District of Columbia				
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	2012	such sums	30,000	20,000
Federal Payment for the Judicial Commissions	n/a	n/a	n/a	585
Federal Payment for School Improvement	2016	60,000	45,000	45,000
Federal Payment for the DC National Guard	n/a	n/a	n/a	450
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000
Title V—Independent Agencies				
Administrative Conference of the United States	2011	3,200	2,750	3,100
Consumer Safety Product Commission	2014	136,409	118,000	122,000
Election Assistance Commission	2005	n/a	13,888	4,900
Federal Communications Commission	1991	such sums	115,794	314,844
Federal Election Commission	1981	9,400	9,662	80,540

(Dollars in thousands)

	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Federal Trade Commission	1998	111,000	106,500	317,000
General Services Administration:				
Government-wide Policy	n/a	n/a	n/a	58,000
Operation Expenses	n/a	n/a	n/a	49,266
Federal Citizen Services Fund	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,894
Merit Systems Protection Board	2007	such sums	29,110	47,131
National Historical Public Records Commission ..	2009	10,000	11,250	6,000
Office of Government Ethics	2007	such sums	11,148	16,090
Office of Special Counsel	2007	such sums	15,524	25,735
Securities and Exchange Commission	2015	2,250,000	1,500,000	1,555,000

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

(In Millions of Dollars)

	302b allocation		This bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays *
Discretionary	x	x	x	x
Mandatory	x	x	x	x

* Includes outlays from prior year budget authority.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections of outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill, as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

(In Millions of Dollars)

2017	* x
2018	x
2019	x
2020	x
2021 and future years	x

* Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In Millions of Dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2017	xxx	* xxx

* Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

The bill does not direct any rule making.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

The following table provides a detailed summary, for each Department and agency, comparing the amounts recommended in the bill with amounts enacted for fiscal year 2016 and budget estimates presented for fiscal year 2017.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses.....	222,500	334,376	250,000	+27,500	-84,376
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	---	(117,000)	---	---	(-117,000)
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	117,000	---	120,000	+3,000	+120,000
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.....	---	109,827	---	---	-109,827
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.....	5,000	5,000	---	-5,000	-5,000
Office of Inspector General.....	35,416	37,044	37,044	+1,628	---
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.....	167,275	169,634	169,634	+2,359	---
Special Inspector General for TARP.....	40,671	41,160	41,160	+489	---
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	112,979	115,003	116,000	+3,021	+997
Subtotal, Departmental Offices.....	700,841	812,044	733,838	+32,997	-78,206
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission).....	-700,000	-657,000	-753,610	-53,610	-96,610
Total, Departmental Offices.....	841	155,044	-19,772	-20,613	-174,816
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	363,850	353,057	353,057	-10,793	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	106,439	106,439	111,439	+5,000	+5,000
Franchise Fund.....	---	3,000	---	---	-3,000
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	233,523	245,923	250,000	+16,477	+4,077
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	706,653	865,463	696,724	-9,929	-168,739

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services.....	2,156,554	2,406,318	2,156,554	---	-249,764
Enforcement.....	4,860,000	4,984,919	4,760,000	-100,000	-224,919
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	231,344	---	---	-231,344
Subtotal.....	4,860,000	5,216,263	4,760,000	-100,000	-456,263
Operations Support.....	3,638,446	4,030,695	3,502,446	-136,000	-528,249
Program integrity initiatives.....	---	283,404	---	---	-283,404
Subtotal.....	3,638,446	4,314,099	3,502,446	-136,000	-811,653
Business Systems Modernization.....	290,000	343,415	290,000	---	-53,415
General Provision (Sec. 115).....	290,000	---	290,000	---	+290,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	11,235,000	12,280,095	10,999,000	-236,000	-1,281,095
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	11,941,653	13,145,558	11,695,724	-245,929	-1,449,834
Appropriations.....	(12,641,653)	(13,802,558)	(12,449,334)	(-192,319)	(-1,353,224)
Rescissions.....	(-700,000)	(-657,000)	(-753,610)	(-53,610)	(-96,610)
(Mandatory).....	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(11,939,653)	(13,143,558)	(11,693,724)	(-245,929)	(-1,449,834)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses.....	55,000	55,214	55,000	---	-214
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses.....	12,723	12,723	12,723	---	---
White House Repair and Restoration.....	750	750	750	---	---
Subtotal.....	13,473	13,473	13,473	---	---
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,195	4,201	4,200	+5	-1
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	12,800	13,069	10,896	-1,904	-2,173
Office of Administration.....	96,116	96,116	96,116	---	---
Presidential Transition Administrative Support	---	7,582	7,582	+7,582	---
Total, The White House.....	181,584	189,655	187,267	+5,683	-2,388

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Management and Budget.....	95,000	100,725	91,000	-4,000	-9,725
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses.....	20,047	19,274	19,274	-773	---
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	250,000	196,410	253,000	+3,000	+56,590
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	109,810	98,480	111,871	+2,081	+13,391
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy...	379,857	314,164	384,145	+4,288	+69,981
Unanticipated Needs.....	800	1,000	---	-800	-1,000
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	30,000	35,200	25,000	-5,000	-10,200
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,228	4,228	4,228	---	---
Operating Expenses.....	299	299	299	---	---
Subtotal.....	4,527	4,527	4,527	---	---
=====					
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President.....	691,768	645,271	691,939	+171	+46,668

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices.....	2,557	3,000	3,000	+443	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	75,838	76,668	76,668	+830	---
Subtotal.....	78,395	79,668	79,668	+1,273	---
Care of the Building and Grounds.....	9,984	14,868	14,868	+4,904	---
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	88,359	94,536	94,536	+6,177	---
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	2,922	3,000	3,000	+78	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	30,872	30,108	30,108	-764	---
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	33,794	33,108	33,108	-686	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges.....	2,005	2,000	2,000	-5	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	18,160	18,462	18,462	+302	---
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	20,165	20,462	20,462	+297	---

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges.....	417,000	424,000	424,000	+7,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	4,918,969	5,045,785	5,010,000	+91,031	-35,785
Subtotal.....	5,335,969	5,469,785	5,434,000	+98,031	-35,785

Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund					
Defender Services.....	6,050	6,260	6,260	+210	---
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	1,004,949	1,056,326	1,056,326	+51,377	---
Court Security.....	44,199	43,723	43,723	-476	---
	538,196	565,388	565,388	+27,192	---
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	6,929,363	7,141,482	7,105,697	+176,334	-35,785

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses.....	85,665	87,748	87,500	+1,835	-248
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses.....	27,719	28,335	28,200	+481	-135
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	17,570	18,150	18,000	+430	-150
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	7,202,635	7,423,821	7,387,503	+184,868	-36,318
(Mandatory).....	(424,484)	(432,000)	(432,000)	(+7,516)	---
(Discretionary).....	(6,778,151)	(6,991,821)	(6,955,503)	(+177,352)	(-36,318)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	40,000	20,000	-20,000	-20,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	13,000	34,895	40,000	+27,000	+5,105
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts....	274,401	274,681	274,541	+140	-140
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	49,890	49,890	49,890	---	---
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia....	244,763	248,008	246,386	+1,623	-1,622
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	40,889	41,829	41,359	+470	-470
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	14,000	14,000	---	-14,000	-14,000
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	1,900	2,000	2,000	+100	---
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	585	585	585	+20	---
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	45,000	43,200	45,000	---	+1,800
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	435	450	450	+15	---
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS.	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Federal Payment for the Federal City Shelter.....	---	9,000	---	---	-9,000
Total, Title IV, District of Columbia.....	729,843	763,538	725,211	-4,632	-38,327

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,100	3,200	3,100	---	-100
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	125,000	130,500	120,000	-5,000	-10,500
Election Assistance Commission.....	9,600	9,800	4,900	-4,700	-4,900
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	384,012	358,286	314,844	-69,168	-43,442
Offsetting fee collections.....	-384,012	-358,286	-314,844	+69,168	+43,442
Direct appropriation.....	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(34,568)	(35,958)	(35,958)	(+1,390)	---
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer).....	(-34,568)	(-35,958)	(-35,958)	(-1,390)	---
Federal Election Commission.....	76,119	80,540	80,540	+4,421	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	26,200	27,062	26,631	+431	-431
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	306,900	342,000	317,000	+10,100	-25,000
Offsetting fee collections (mergers).....	-124,000	-125,000	-125,000	-1,000	---
Offsetting fee collections (telephone).....	-14,000	-15,000	-15,000	-1,000	---
Direct appropriation.....	168,900	202,000	177,000	+8,100	-25,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	1,607,738	1,330,522	504,918	-1,102,820	-825,604
Repairs and alterations.....	735,331	841,617	758,790	+23,459	-82,827
Rental of space.....	5,579,055	5,655,581	5,645,000	+65,945	-10,581
Building operations.....	2,274,000	2,350,618	2,336,100	+62,100	-14,518
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue.....	10,196,124	10,178,338	9,244,808	-951,316	-933,530
Rental income to fund.....	-9,807,722	-10,178,338	-10,178,338	-370,616	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	388,402	---	-933,530	-1,321,932	-933,530
Government-wide Policy.....	58,000	64,497	58,000	---	-6,497
Operating Expenses.....	49,376	50,174	49,266	-110	-908
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.....	9,184	9,275	9,275	+91	---
Office of Inspector General.....	65,000	66,000	65,000	---	-1,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	3,277	3,865	1,932	-1,345	-1,933
Expenses, Presidential Transition.....	---	9,500	9,500	+9,500	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	55,894	58,428	55,894	---	-2,534
Pre-Election Presidential Transition.....	13,278	---	---	-13,278	---
Information Technology Modernization Fund.....	---	100,000	---	---	-100,000
Total, General Services Administration.....	642,411	361,739	-684,663	-1,327,074	-1,046,402

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	44,490	45,083	44,786	+296	-297
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	46,835	47,428	47,131	+296	-297
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	1,995	1,895	---	-1,995	-1,895
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,400	3,249	---	-3,400	-3,249
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,395	5,144	---	-5,395	-5,144

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	379,393	380,634	380,634	+1,241	---
Reduction of debt.....	-21,208	-23,000	-23,000	-1,792	---
Subtotal.....	358,185	357,634	357,634	-551	---
Office of Inspector General.....	4,180	4,801	4,801	+621	---
Repairs and Restoration.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	---	---
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	5,000	5,000	6,000	+1,000	+1,000
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	374,865	374,935	375,935	+1,070	+1,000
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Office of Government Ethics.....	15,742	16,090	16,090	+348	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses.....	120,688	144,867	144,867	+24,179	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	124,550	144,653	141,611	+17,061	-3,042
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	245,238	289,520	286,478	+41,240	-3,042
Office of Inspector General.....	4,365	5,072	5,072	+707	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	22,479	26,662	26,662	+4,183	---
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General.....	26,844	31,734	31,734	+4,890	---
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	272,082	321,254	318,212	+46,130	-3,042
Office of Special Counsel.....	24,119	26,535	25,735	+1,616	-800
Postal Regulatory Commission.....	15,200	17,726	16,200	+1,000	-1,526
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.....	21,297	10,081	8,297	-13,000	-1,784
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,605,000	1,781,457	1,555,000	-50,000	-226,457
SEC fees.....	-1,605,000	-1,781,457	-1,555,000	+50,000	+226,457
SEC Reserve Fund (rescission).....	-25,000	---	-75,000	-50,000	-75,000
Selective Service System.....	22,703	22,900	22,703	---	-197

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	268,000	275,033	268,000	---	-7,033
Entrepreneurial Development Programs.....	231,100	230,600	243,100	+12,000	+12,500
Office of Inspector General.....	19,900	19,900	19,900	---	---
Office of Advocacy.....	9,120	9,320	9,320	+200	---
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy.....	3,338	4,338	4,338	+1,000	---
Guaranteed loans subsidy.....	---	---	---	---	---
Administrative expenses.....	152,726	152,726	152,726	---	---
Total, Business loans program account.....	156,064	157,064	157,064	+1,000	---
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	186,858	27,148	185,977	-881	+158,829
Disaster relief category.....	---	158,829	---	---	-158,829
Total, Small Business Administration.....	871,042	877,894	883,361	+12,319	+5,467
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Category.....	---	158,829	---	---	-158,829
General Provision (Sec. 532).....	---	-55,000	-55,000	-55,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	55,075	63,658	41,151	-13,924	-22,507
Advance appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	55,075	63,658	41,151	-13,924	-22,507
Office of Inspector General.....	248,600	258,800	258,000	+9,400	-800
Total, United States Postal Service.....	303,675	322,458	299,151	-4,524	-23,307
United States Tax Court.....	51,300	53,861	51,300	---	-2,561
=====					
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....	3,053,585	2,858,147	1,663,623	-1,389,962	-1,194,524
Appropriations.....	(3,078,585)	(2,754,318)	(1,793,623)	(-1,284,962)	(-960,695)
Rescissions.....	(-25,000)	(-55,000)	(-130,000)	(-105,000)	(-75,000)
Disaster relief category.....	---	(158,829)	---	---	(-158,829)
(by transfer).....	(34,568)	(35,958)	(35,958)	(+1,390)	---
(Discretionary).....	(3,053,585)	(2,858,147)	(1,663,623)	(-1,389,962)	(-1,194,524)
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 619)	20,961,450	21,376,450	21,376,450	+415,000	---
Total, title VI, General Provisions	20,961,450	21,376,450	21,376,450	+415,000	---
Grand total	44,580,934	46,212,785	43,540,450	-1,040,484	-2,672,335
Appropriations	(45,305,934)	(46,765,956)	(44,424,060)	(-881,874)	(-2,341,896)
Rescissions	(-725,000)	(-712,000)	(-883,610)	(-158,610)	(-171,610)
Disaster relief category	---	(158,829)	---	---	(-158,829)
(by transfer)	(34,568)	(35,958)	(35,958)	(+1,390)	---
Discretionary total	23,235,000	24,427,335	21,735,000	-1,500,000	-2,692,335